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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY and POONA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. XII NO. 294 BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th Dec.	CHINA ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837
20th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,092
27th ,,	CHINA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	CHINA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	CHINA	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		16,963
7th Feb.	CHINA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA@		8 083
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		16,963
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.		76,22
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
@ Special reduced fares.

	London	Marseilles
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 82	£ 50 & 136
Second ,,	,, 32	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE* ..	4,445
5th Feb.	NARINGA* ..	6,607
19th ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MODASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
30th ,,	MASULA* ..	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
21st Dec 1925	DONGOLA ..	8,083	....
6th Jan.	SARDINIA ..	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KEYBER
31st Mar.	SARDINIA..	6,684	MOLDAVIA.

* Omits Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
13th Dec. ..	VARELA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
13th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
15th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
17th ,, ..	BANKURA ..	Basreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports.
24th ,, ..	KABAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

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Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

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STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The S.S. "DARA", 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius *via* Karachi about the 23rd December 1924.
Has excellent accommodation for Deck and cabin passengers.
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Managing Agents.
The Mogul Line.
16, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
22265

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort—BOMBAY.
Branches:—Girgaum and Poona City.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... Rs. 75,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2¼ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year, or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.
Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24 26,37,785
Reserve Fund 23,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Ambala City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Pattala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
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BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
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INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Meerut
Allahabad Cit.	Gorakhpur	Moradabad
Amritsar	Hapur	Mussoorie
Bareilly	Hathras	Muttra
Benares	Jhansi	Nagpur
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Naini Tal
Cawnpore	Lahore	Patna
Cawnpore City	Lucknow	Rae Bareli
Chandausi	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Dehra Dun	Lucknow	Rangoon
Delhi	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Etawah	Lyallpur	Sitapur

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The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
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Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realised.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O. British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
T. L. FOREMAN.
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	77,500,000

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA.
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Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengt.en	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
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Paid-up capital ... Rs. 59,25,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
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2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
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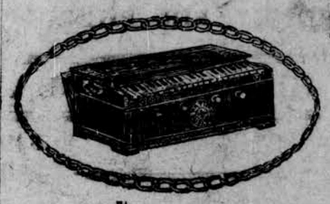
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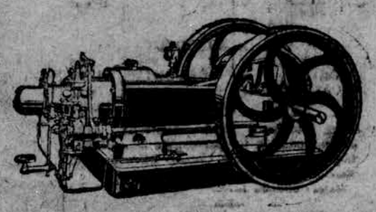
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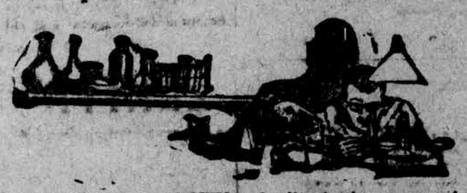
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Powell's Syrup Hypophosphites Compound contains in an active and palatable form the Hypophosphate of Soda, Lime, Iron, Manganese, Quinine and Strychnia.
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It is a capital remedy and known throughout the world as a specific for General Debility, Mental and Physical Pressure of weakness,
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FANS
FIXTURES
ACCESSORIES
KETTLES, IRONS, ETC.
THE LONDON EASTERN & AMERICAN TRADING Co.,
RUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Re INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX
Please Consult
Sharangdhar & Co.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years
at
79, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

PRICES REDUCED!

All kinds of stove Price have been reduced and Selling Primus No. 100 (folding) Stove complete for Rs. 9 only. Postage extra
D. R. WAGLE, STOVE SPECIALIST
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

WANTED
DISTRICT and LOCAL AGENTS on Handsome terms for
THE BENGAL MERCANTILE LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE 24, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA
A most up-to-date Life concern with low rates and efficient management under brilliant Board of Directors. *Apply to* :—
D. MADHAV RAO & SONS,
Chief Agents,
694, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. Jurisdiction Bombay Presidency.

NATIONAL INSURANCE Co. Ltd
CHIEF AGENTS:
LIFE.
DHURANDHAR BROS.,
ISMAIL BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
FIRE.
HIDO UNIVERSAL Coy.,
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

"LATEST INVENTION"
ELECTRIC HEATERS
AND
CIGAR LIGHTERS
Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.
Light your Cigarette in a Second.
SAFE, RELIABLE
AND
NO TROUBLE.
America-India Export & Import Co.,
Kohor Chaul, BOMBAY.

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—For the East and West Insurance Company, Limited, FIRST CLASS AGENTS for unrepresented Districts, attractive rates; good remuneration. Apply to MANAGER, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A Hindu CLERK, knowing Gujarati Accounts and English Correspondence. Apply THE AUTOMOBILE EQUIPMENT CO., New Queen's Road.
A 483

WANTED.—A smart Gujrathi, Urdu and English knowing CLERK. Must know typing. Apply Box No. 618, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R504

WANTED—A SURVEYOR for an Architect's Office, must be able to prepare plans estimates, etc. Apply in own handwriting stating qualifications, pay, etc. to Messrs. BHARUCHA and KATRAK, Architects, etc., 24, Church Gate Street, Fort.
A 500

WANTED—Competent ASSISTANTS for the Carding and Spinning Departments of large Mills in Ahmedabad. Apply EAKUBHAI AMBALAL and CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 22262

WANTED—AGENTS all over India for sale of our famous Balark. (Children's Tonic) Liberal terms. Apply ADHYARU PHARMACY, 436 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
A R 488

WANTED—For the D.A.V. College Lahore, a PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS. Pay upto Rs. 150 according to qualifications. M. Sc. in Physics having some experience need only apply to the SECRETARY, D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 22228

BIG MONEY—BIG SALARY—Is waiting for you to come and get it. No matter where you live or what your experience, we teach you, how to make Rs. 100 to 500 p.m. in office or at home. We teach you BY POST, at your home, in your spare time, by NEW EASY METHODS, the following subjects:—(1) BRAND NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. Two days' free trial. No money unless fully satisfied. Our students command highest salaries. (2) BOOK-KEEPING in 80 hours. Marvellous short-cut methods. Special introductory offer. (3) SOAP-MAKING. This Course free if you like. Make soap at —/1/6 per lb. (4) BOOT POLISH MANUFACTURE. Sample finishes free. We have helped hundreds of men to immediate and permanent success. State subject in which interested and enclose 3 anna stamp for illustrated booklet and proof of our statement. Address —HAWAID COLLEGE, RAWALPINDI.
A

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB, WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR for the Government Dyeing School and Model Dyeing Factory Shahdara on Rs. 125—5—175. The applicant must possess a thorough practical knowledge and experience of Bleaching Dyeing and Finishing of textile goods and be able to handle and demonstrate the use of machinery. Applicants should state clearly their age, educational qualifications and the period and the nature of the work they have been doing in the Dyeing Works. Applications received after 2nd January 1925 will not be considered. DYEING EXPERT, Government Dyeing School and Model Dyeing Factory, Shahdara (N.W. Railway) near LAHORE.
A 22221

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced and energetic young SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON in any Capacity. Willing to go oversea. Please write to Box No. 616 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R439

CHEMIST—M. Sc. (U.S.A.) desires Professorship of Chemistry in any College in India. Research work a speciality Best credentials. Box No 619, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B 408

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Fort near Imperial Bank Decent GROUND FLOOR Rs. 200. Apply Box No. 617, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C 503

AVAILABLE for Europeans immediately—Airy commodious first floor 76, Frere Road, Opp. Prince's Dock, just vacant after 17 years. Apply MINOCHER BATLIVALA, 13, Sleater Road.
C R485

TO LET—At Dadar, Old Portugese Road, one top floor bungalow, suitable for Hindus. See PURDESHI within or apply JEHANGIR DOSABHOY, 11 Pedder Road, Tel. 41157.
C R472

TO LET.—"BELLA VISTA" Santa Cruz, 2 min. from Station on the Ghod Bunder Rd., commodious airy top floor FLAT, within short distance from Juhu. See MALEE within or apply JEHANGIR DOSABHOY, 11 Pedder Rd., Tel. 41157.
C R473

TO LET—IMMEDIATELY.—Big 30 ft. high Godowns, suitable for a Factory or Storing, heavy machinery, etc. Area about 4,000 sq. ft. each godown. Rent reasonable. Apply FORT PRESS, Colaba, Arthur Bunder.
C R505

TO LET—One Airy 3rd Floor in Bank Street, opposite Old Customs House near Imperial Bank. Apply personally between 12 and 2 (S.T.) at His Highness The Aga Khan's Estate Office, Marina Mansion, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty Bombay.
C R466

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building. HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C R302

BLOCKS suitable and airy for Anglo-Indians, Europeans and Parsee gentlemen, at New Nagpada, opposite Richardson and Cruddas. Rent Rs. 80 and upwards. Apply on spot. Tel. No. 41417.
C R441

TO BE LET immediately excellent FLATS and a nice villa, with garages and servants' quarters, separate, in Bungalow No. 34, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. Fine situation, open to westerly sea-breeze, commanding beautiful sea-view, electric lights and other up-to-date conveniences. Rent moderate Write or see OWNER on the Premises.
C R 449

TO BE LET.—Excellent ground floor and upper flats on lowest rents at. "Ruby Mansion," Napean Sea Road, Dubash estate, near sea. Each flat having drawing, dining and four bed rooms with large billiard room for full size table, with large billiard room for full size table with electric lights, fans, gas hot and cold water circulators, English bath tubs and lavatories, separate kitchens, Garrages and servants' quarters. Apply H. DAWOOD H. ELLIAS, same premises or 165, Kambekar Street, No. 3, Bombay.
C 458

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS for tuition, any standard by graduate, strong in Mathematics and Sanskrit. Apply N. c/o. Nagar Club, Grant Road, Post.
M R501

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle,"

Medows St., Fort. Bombay.

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(UNDER SPECIAL DIET.)

Free sample packets of the infallible remedy for Lencoderma or White Leprosy. Postage As. 6 per V.P.P. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Nocturnal emissions, Dyspepsia etc., etc., and catalogue of Ayurvedic Medicines free. One anna postage stamp required for a reply or pamphlets.

PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah.)

N.B.—"Leprosy and its treatment" a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2. Postage As. 6 extra.

Correspondence strictly in English.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

JUST LANDED

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AN IDEAL X'MAS PRESENT—Beautiful PHOTO ENLARGEMENTS from your small photographs. British Made, Lists Free. GENERAL SUPPLIES, Box 167, KARACHI.
F 507

SAFE CHILD-BIRTH without pain resulted everywhere by taking ZEMSONA TONIC during pregnancy. Rs. 3/8/0. Dr. MATTHEW'S PHARMACY, Ganjipura, Jubbulpore. (C. P.)
T 495

TURKISH BATH, most potent remedy, cleansing the system, pimples blotches, and eruptions disappear impurities out, oxygen in. Attended by qualified nurse, 303, Hornby Road, opp. Whiteaways.
N R502

FOR XMAS PRESENTS to friends in Europe, there is nothing which will be more appreciated than the famous Jaipur Brass artware. Apply for price list to, S. DEVON AND CO., Jaipur City.
T 22190

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—RED SANDERS. 50 good posts and 50 beams. Public Auction, 9 a.m. 17th Dec. Mission Compound, Koduru, Cuddapah Dt. Terms posted at the auction. ELMER S. NICHOLSON.
N 508

TO ADVERTISE removal to New and More Commodious Premises Messrs STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Importers of Typewriters & Accessories, Century Building, 324 Hornby Road, Cnr. Petit Institute, are offering a SPECIAL DISCOUNT on all Typewriters and Accessories purchased before 15th January, 1925. Write for List, sent Post Free.
N

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITERS BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona Folding New Improved, Latest	207
Remington Visible	148
Underwood 3, Rs. 150, Oliver 3	75
Oliver No. 5 Rs. 110, No. 3 latest	175
Empire No. 1 Rs. 90, No. 2 latest	140
Royal No. 10 latest like New	165
Rex Visible latest 110, L. C. Smith	140
Hammond Multiplex Portable 128 New	135

Ribbons, Carbon Papers. Repairs to All makes.

GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO.,
24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—Only a few Yost Typewriters left. Brand New Latest Model No. 20. Original price Rs. 495. Foolscap Size. 540 Brief. 660. Policy. Now sold at Rs. 225 nett, any size, Rs. 275 for 25 inch, Rs. 309 for 30 inch Carriage.

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 65, 8, 75, Empire 1	90
Underwood 5, 145, L. C. Smith 5, 125, 8 ...	150
Yost 20, Rs. 85, 100, all new types	160
Oliver 3, 65, 9, 100, Rebuilt 3, 135, 9	215
Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 215, Brief 164 ...	275
Mahrati Remington 9, Rs. 125, Visible ...	200
Gujarati Remington 9, Rs. 160, Visible ...	200
Remington Portable with Case, New	234
Corona No. 3, Rs. 90, 100, 110, 125	135
Corona Portable, Improved Model, New ...	207

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21223.
N W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

QUOTATIONS for the supply of about 1000 teak wood sleepers, admeasuring 3ft. 9in. by 8" by 4" each to be delivered at Ghatkoper will be received upto 4 p.m. (B.T.) on the 22nd day of December 1924.

Quotations should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT together with a deposit of Rs. 100.

Any further information required will be given by the undersigned on application.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
W. A. NIVEN
A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer
Municipal Offices,
Bombay 11th Decr. 1924. 22263

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. 'Dara' from MAURITIUS are hereby notified that the steamer is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant and will discharge her cargo in the Dock.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for delivery order and to take delivery immediately after the cargo is landed.

3. The Company's Surveyor Mr. Robert Carruthers, Marine Surveyor, will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a.m. to survey torn and damaged bags.

4. No survey will be held after seven days after landing of the last bag.

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.
16, Bank Street, Bombay.
12th Dec. 1924. 22236

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Inspection	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE POONA CITY MUNICIPALITY propose to erect a life size MARBLE STATUE in memory of late Hon. Mr. GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE. Sculptors that are prepared to send a Clay Model of the Statue for the approval of the Municipality free of any charge should inquire with the undersigned about the terms &c.

N. C. KELKAR,
President,
Poona City Municipality
Poona City,
December, 1924. 22273

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the right of use and occupancy of a tea-shop in the A.C. Market compound for the sale of tea, coffee, etc., for Hindoos only, will be sold on the spot by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th December, 1924, at 9 a.m. (B.T.) Further particulars will be furnished by the undersigned.

By Order of—
The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
C. M. FLANDERS
Superintendent of Markets.
A.C. Market Office,
9th Dec. 1924. 22247

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Risaldar (Mounted Branch, Bombay City Police) carrying pay Rs 125-5-200, clothing allowance Rs. 10 per month and free quarters.

Only those possessing the following qualifications need apply:—

(1) A good knowledge of English and Hindustani or Marathi.
(2) Age between 30 and 40 years.
(3) Height 5' 5" (minimum).
(4) Chest 33" deflated (minimum).
(5) Good horsemanship.

Preference will be given to those, who have served in the Indian Cavalry.

Intending applicants should submit their applications with copies of certificates of moral character and of testimonials, if any, to the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1925.

The selected candidate will be required to pass a medical test before appointment and will officiate for two years pending the retirement of the permanent incumbent, who is on long leave preparatory to retirement

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 11th December, 1924. 22272

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1925, from 12 to 2 p.m. (B.T.) for the supply of (A) School furniture and Physical Exercise Apparatus and (B) Water Vessels for Storage and Drinking and (C) Clocks striking hours, for the period of one year from 1st February, 1925. Tenders may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from the 15th December to 19th December, from 12 noon to 4 p.m. on application to the Headmaster.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300, to be returned if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively, in cash, or Government Securities of equivalent present market value, for articles of the Classes (A), (B) and (C) as stated above, as security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable, as per contract, for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the Lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to the Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 15th October, 1923, expressing the opinion "That no articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire, outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the world." The articles must of course be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

A. R. BHAIJI,
Ag. Secretary, Schools Committee.
9th December, 1924.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay. 22251

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

THE FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 27th day of December, 1924 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which may be brought before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 11th Dec. 1924.

N.B.—The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th December, 1924, to 5th January, 1925, (both days inclusive.) 22271

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.

BOMBAY HOUSE, 24, BRUCE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1924.
2. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. R. D. Tata and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 23rd day of December, 1924 to the 30th day of December, 1924, (both days inclusive.)

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents.
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Bombay, 10th Dec. 1924. 22270

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED,
(Incorporated in India.)

REPORT OF DIRECTORS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1924.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 6TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on 23rd December, 1924, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business.

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June 1924.
(2) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
(3) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1925 and to fix their remuneration.
(4) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th December, 1924 to 31st December, 1924 both days inclusive. 22264

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

(Rules 1 and 5, Order V Act V of 1908.)
Civil Suit No. 459 of 1924.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSE JUDGE AT BULDANA.

VYANKATESH KESHAV SOMAN,
of Nichkar ..... Plaintiff.
BERAR ENGINEERING CO. ..... Defendant.
Claim 463/12.

To MANAGER BERAR ENGINEERING Co., 5, Hornby Road, Krishna Building, Bombay.

WHEREAS Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 463/12 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person, or by a pleader duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions on the 19th day of December, 1924, at 11 o'clock in the noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this 19th day of November, 1924.

K. G. KHANDEKAR,
Judge Small Causes Court, Buldana.

NOTICE 1.—Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord you can have a subpœna from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call upon the witness to produce on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both. 22274

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARANDAS KARSONDAS TIJORIWALA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground situate lying and being at Khetwadi Main Road, in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 403 and 404, New Nos. A/7677, Old Survey No. 583, 1/583, 3/583 and 584 and New Survey No. 2/5333, together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the North by the property of Haji Omar Haji Ali, on the West by the property of Govindji Pramji, on the East by Islampura Street, and on the South by Khetwadi Main Road and which premises are assessed under C Ward No. 6539 and Street No. 39.

Dated, this 12th day of December, 1924.
(Sd.) MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
22267

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that our client Bai FULBAI, widow of Khoja Alibhai Rahimtulla has cancelled from the 24th day of October, 1924, the Power of Attorney given by her to Habib Kara Bhimji for recovery of outstandings due payable or belonging to her or to the estate of her deceased husband or otherwise to manage, act and do such things as may be necessary in the matter.

All persons are therefore hereby warned not to pay any debts due payable or belonging to our client or to the estate of our client's deceased husband to the said Habib Kara Bhimji or deal with him in any way whatsoever touching the said estate.

If any person inspite of this intimation deals with the said Habib Kara Bhimji he will do so at his own risk and responsibility.

Dated this 12th day of December, 1924.
PATHARE & CO.
Attorneys for Bai Fulbai, widow of Khoja Allibhai Rahimtulla.
22276

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4843 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 3rd day of Decr., 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Hamam Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) MOTILAL DAYARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Pydownie, outside the Fort and (2) UMAR SOBANI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Colaba, within the Fort, till lately doing business as Share Brokers in the name of Motilal Dayaram at Apollo Street, Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. (Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a [illegible] against you the above named defendants whereof the following is a concise statement viz —

The Plaintiffs pray judgment against Defendants for the sum of Rs. 6,062-5-6 and interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from the 1st day of November, 1923, till judgment and costs of this suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. till payment.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 6th day of January, 1925, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 14th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 16th day of October, 1924.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA, & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
22269

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY AND GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4440 of 1922-(Mahadev Anund vs. Vassa Bhica) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Saturday the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms the following. Gold necklace of 9 strings, chain Bangles, Mandalia, kadas, nose-ring,, ear rings, etc., silver kadas, Todas, rings, toe rings, one lot old copper coins, etc., etc.

By order of Mr. Sarafally Mamoji and on account of Zaveri Dawood Joshaf of Abdul Rehman Street.

2 necklaces of Diamonds and Rubies (Fancy).

1 collar of diamonds.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO RECOVER OUTSTANDINGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver in suit No. 3502 of 1924 (Jethabhai Nemsi v. Harilal Parbhudas) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 18th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the following:—

The right to recover the outstanding of Rs 5,603-9-0

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NISHANPADA CROSS LANE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the Tranferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Gulam Ali Gulam Hoosein, the undermentioned property under the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 12th day of January, 1924, and expressed to be made between the said Gulam Hoosein of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that parcel of land of Pazandari tenure, containing by admeasurement about three hundred square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3159 together with dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2345 and 2571 and Street Nos. 99-103 and 6 and situate at and on the Northern side of Nishanpada Cross Lane and are bounded on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that by the property of Bhagirathibai on or towards the West by Nishanpada Road, on or towards the North partly by the property of Gella Subhagdas and partly by the property of Jehangir Bezonjee and on or towards the South by Nishanpada Cross Lane aforesaid and were formerly in the occupation of Bai Maghbai, widow of Jehangir Bezonjee and their tenants and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Tranferees of Mortgage at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PORTUGUESE CHURCH STREET, DADAR.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on FRIDAY, the 19th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises by order of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Messrs. Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes, the undermentioned properties under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th November, 1919, and made between the said Pascol Salvador Nunes and Bruno Francis Nunes of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece of parcel of Pazandari ground together with the messuage, tenements hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate, lying and being in the Oart of Kashinath Babji More at Portuguese Church Street, Dadar, outside the Fort and containing by admeasurement 187 yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1448 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'G' Ward No. 4317 and Street No. 677 and bounded on or towards the North by the compound wall of the said Oart on the South by land forming part of the said Oart on the East by a passage and on the West by a water channel.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Lam, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Mohomed Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani Dada Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani and Abba Miya Haji Ahmed Khandwani, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers will under a Decree dated 27th February 1923 in suit No. 246 of 1923 in which The Central Bank of India Ltd., are the plaintiffs and the mortgagors and others are defendants and a consent order dated 14th July 1924 in the said suit sell by Public Auction TO-DAY SATTURDAY, the 13th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece of land admeasuring 7,000 square yards or thereabouts situate on the West side of Tardeo Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 301 and New Nos. 2044 and 1A/2044, Old Survey No. 75 and New Survey No. 1A/7092 and 1B/7092 together with the buildings standing thereon assessed under Ward No. 3761, (2) 2A 4) Street Nos. 530 A, 530 A A, and 530 C and Ward No. 3761 (3) and Street No. 530 B and bounded on the East by Tardeo Road on the West by land acquired by Government for the accommodation of Government Officers on the North by hilly ground and bungalow belonging to Haji Abdulla Haji Ahmed and on the South by hilly ground partly belonging to Jaganath Narayan and partly to Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia.

N. B.—Private offers for the above properties will be received by the undersigned till the date of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PARTWORN CLOTHING, TOYS, POCKET-KNIVES, FURNITURE AND AUSTRALIAN BIG SAFE

Under instructions from Mr. K. C. Marrott, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on account and at the risk of Sheikh Faizullah Delhiwalla the following.

4 bales each 196 Bodies 3/4.
4 bales each 75 mackintosh coats.
2 bales each 100 mens khaki serge Tunics.
By order of the Office concerned.
8 cases Mechanical Toys.
1 case containing 150 Pocket-knives.
3 Solid tyres size 1070 by 160.
2 Solid tyres size 850 by 100.
4 Enamel Bath tubs with fittings.
Furniture—Roll top office table, corner stands, Arm and Armless chairs, easy chair, Bentwood rocking chairs, marble round table, Bedstead, one lot metal toys, etc., etc., one Australian cupboard safe, and two English safes with stand.

At 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.
1 Arab horse in harness
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Austin Touring Car, Pre-war Model, 10-12 H. P. in good running order.
1 Renault 16-20 H. P. 3/4 Landaulette car in perfect running order.
1 C Spring canoe shape Victoria nearly new.
1 Rubber tyred Laundow.
1 Rubber tyred Victoria.
1 Rubber tyred Shigram.
4 American Carriages.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT BHOIWAR LANE WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 3106 OF 1924.

Mangaldas Ranchhoddas ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Hiralal Nagindas Parekh ..... Defendant.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for Seth Mangaldas Ranchhoddas the Palaintiff and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hiralal Nagindas Parekh the Defendant, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Consent Decree passed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 8th Octobr 1924 in the above Suit, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on Saturday 13th December 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhoiwar Lane within the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 71 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335 New No. 3280 Old Survey No. 1169 and New Survey No. 9038 and bearing Cadestral No. 352 of Fort Division and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Hirjibhai Hormusji Lord on or toward the South by the said Bhoiwar Lane on or towards the East by the property of Nanoji Pal'onji Mistry and on or towards the West by the property of Dhunji Kika which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1748 Street No. 66 New Street No. 22.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Kanga & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor at their office at Usuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY Messrs. JOHN ROBERT, DEOJI KANJI and OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS ETC., ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Banoo Mansion, 4th Floor, opp. Messrs. Kemp and Co., Khambala Hill, the made to order complete household furniture by Messrs. John Robert, Deoji Kanji, and other well-known makers, old blackwood carved furniture, sweet toned cottage piano (by Marcus and Co) gramophone cabinet, rich glass and crockery, best plated ware, etc., etc.

The property of Darabshaw Pirojshaw Dubash, Esqr.

Furniture is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.

Telephone No. 23409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS AND USERS OF MOTOR CAR ACCESSORIES.

On MONDAY, the 15th day of December at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the shop in the premises known as Purshotam Buildings opposite the Royal Opera House on New Queen's Road by order of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, the Mortgagee, Mr. Bapuji Dorabji Daruwalla and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Merwanji Bomanji Kasinath, the entire stock-in-trade of the Excelsior Works of motor car accessories consisting of magneto assorted carbons, holders, brushes, platinum pots, electric assorted mazda bulbs, batteries, Dunlop tyres assorted mascots, plugs, electric motor lamps, cushion covers, motor oils, grease, hose pipes, petrol carriers, battery charges, Jacks and other various motor accessories as also the shop furniture such as writing tables, chairs, wooden stands, wooden stand for tyres, big show cabinets etc., etc.

The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Telephone No. 25152

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC DESIGNED SPECIALLY MADE TO ORDER TEAK AND BLACKWOOD, OPEN CARVED AND PLAIN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY ROBERTS, DEOJI AND OTHERS RICH TAPESTRY LINED CHESTERFIELD SUITES, FANCY CABINETS, LIBRARY BOOK CASE, SILVER SHOW CASES, PERSIAN CARPETS, GRAMOPHONE, CARVED PIER TABLES, MARBLE FIGURES AND PILLARS, SILVERWARE, OLD CHINAWARE, GLASS CROCKERY, PLATEDWARE ETC.

TO-MORROW at 10-30 a. m. (S. T.), Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction next to Hemilton House, at Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, very valuable made to order household furniture by known makers consisting of sliding dining table, arm chairs, mirrored sideboard, dumbwaiter, rich silk tapestry lined Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets and show cases library book case, office tables, Gramophone, carpets, electric lamps, marble figures, music teapoys, handsome mirror and panelled almirahs, chival dressing tables, clothes and gown press, chest of drawers, marble top tables, hat and boot stands, meat safe, silverware, Chinaware, glass crockery plated ware, etc.

Property of T. Green, Esq., and others Property on view and catalogues are ready

BONAFIDE SALE.

OF VALUABLE MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET TONED COTTAGE PIANO, OIL PAINTING PICTURES, BRASS ORNAMENTS CHILD'S COT, SINGER SEWING MACHINE COPPER BOILERS, UTENSILS BRASS SCALE COAL STOVE ETC.

TO-MORROW AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. MISTRY and CO., will sell by Public and Bonafide Auction Sale at 138 Motlibai Street, opp. Star Chambers, Byculla valuable made to order Household Furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboard drawing room cabinet, cottage piano, oil paintings, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, Child's cot, mirror door almyrahs, dressing table, Singer Sewing Machine brass ornaments copper boiler and utensils, glass crockery coal stove etc.

Property of J. H. Claydon Esqr. of B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Property on view and catalogues are ready.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the kind patronage of H. H THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAR OF BARODA

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

AT NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Play House

Corner—Grant Road, Bombay

SAUBHADRA

SATURDAY, 13th Dec. 1924 at 8 p. m.

ASHA-NIRASHA

SUNDAY, 14th Dec. 1924 at 3 p. m.

Booking at the Theatre from 8-30 A. M. to 11 A. M. and from 3 P. M. to 8 P. M.(S. T.)

Manager

IMPERIAL

Continues

FOR ONE WEEK MORE

The Social Super-Jewel Picture

"DAUGHTER OF SHRIPUR"

Produced by KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY.

Daily Four Shows at :—
5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS :—
on Sat. and Sunday at 3-30 p. m.

MADELEINE

Presents

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK

The Celebrated FRENCH Stars

GINETTE MADDIE

and

HENRY KRAUSS

in

"THE BLACK DIAMOND"

A Famous French Production From the Gripping Novel

by

JEAN AICARD (of the French Academy)

A PICTURE RIGHT OUT OF THE ORDINARY

in TEN Big Reels Complete.

Please note The CHANGE IN TIMES owing to 2 HOURS' Programme—

TO-DAY—4 Shows—4,—6,—8 & 10.

TO-MORROW.—SUNDAY—(Owing to Dramatic Performance) 2 Shows only 7 & 9-30

DAILY 3 shows—6—8 & 10.

NO INCREASE IN PRICES

Bombay's New Palatial Picture-House

CINE MADELEINE

Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL·OPERA·HOUSE

THE FINEST THEATRE IN THE EAST

TO-NIGHT 6, 8 and 10.

MATINEE TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW 4 P. M.

A PROGRAMME TO MAKE EVERYBODY HAPPY.

PLENTY OF INTEREST—TONS OF LAUGHTER:

ELAINE HAMMERSTEIN

IN

WHY ANNOUNCE YOUR MARRIAGE.

A sparkling clever play packed with witty situations crammed with laughter yet containing a warning as to the complications which can ensue when you keep your marriage a secret. Brilliant and without a single dull moment.

PATHE GAZETTE

PATHE PICTORIAL No. 4

an interesting screen magazine

FELIX IN HOLLYWOOD.

Another laughter raising adventure of the famous cat.

WHITE WINGS.

A comic full of good healthy laughter.

A PROGRAMME OF EXCEPTIONAL VARIETY WITH SOMETHING TO DELIGHT EVERYONE.

Prices Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8, and As. 4 Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 a.m. & 1 p.m. and 5 p. m. and 11 p. m.

A GRAND CONCERT

OF

INDIAN MUSIC BY POPULAR MUSICIANS

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CITIZENS OF BOMBAY.

A GrandConcert of IndianMusic BY POPULAR MUSICIANS

Professor VAHIDKHAN of Northern India and WELL-KNOWN HARMONIST PROFESSOR SHANKER RAO KAPLESHWARI AND

Miss PADMAVATI alias MANORAMABAI of Benares

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay

AT

Sir CAWASJI JEHANGIR HALL, Fort, Bombay

on Saturday 13th Dec. 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)

Rates of Tickets—
Rs. 10, 5, 3, 2, and 1, (Exclusive of Tax)

The plan will be opened in the Vidyalay from the 8th Inst.

Please Hurry up and reserve your tickets

Manager; V. A. Wagle
Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalay, Bombay, Chira Bazar No. 2.

WEST-END

TO-DAY FOUR SHOWS ONLY AT

3-30; 5-45; 8; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Mighty Million Dollar Universal Super Production

"THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

The glorious screen adaptation of the world-famous novel "The Hunchback of Notre Dame de Paris," featuring the most famous star

LON CHANEY

and supported by such notable fevourites as

NORMAN KERRY
PATSY RUTH MILLER
ERNEST TORRENCE

and a host of others. You remember the great sensation this mighty. super-film had caused in Bombay when it was screened about five months back. We now peesent an

ENTIRELY NEW COPY

just sent out from America. It is a film *par excellence*

ALL THE TWELVE PARTS COMPLETE

are screened—a rare opportunity to see this wonderful powerful Picture from the beginning right upto the end.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT

3-30 ; 5-45 ; 8 and 10-15 p. m (S. T.)

Revolving Shows; Ticket holders of Box, Sofa and 1st Class can enter the show any time, and see the remaining parts in the next show with the same ticket.

WEST-END CINEMA

NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 5 p. m.

"FAUST"

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

"TOSCA"

TO-MORROW MATINEE AT 5-30 p. m.

"CARMEN"

TO-MORROW CINEMA AT 10 p. m.

"THE MAKE BELIEVE WIFE"

with BILLIE BURKE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

Note change of Timings.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 3-30, 6 and, 9-30, p. m.

"OVER THE HILL"

With MARY CARR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30, 8-15, and 10 p. m.

"LONG LIVE THE KING"

With JACKIE COOGAN.

PROLONGED—

One Week More

Owing to Extraordinary rush and liking of the Public

The Hindoostan Film's

Production

DATTA JANAM

SATI ANSUVA

is Prolonged one week

—POSTPONED—

"BABAR—DEYA"

not being passed by the Board of Censor is postponed

Time and Rates As Usual

CINEMA MAJESTIC

The Cheapest House

FOR

WINTER

RUGS
BLANKETS
SHAWLS
MUFFLERS
SWEATERS
VESTS
OVERCOATS
COMFORTERS
SUITINGS
SHIRTINGS
BALA CAPS

THE BOMBAY

SWADESHI Co-Op. STORES Co. Ltd.

TIMES BUILDING, FORT.

Narsinh Mansion, Carnac Road, Princess Street } BOMBAY & POONA.

THE AUTOMA COOKER.

Baker and freezer all in one. Automa prepares five dishes at a time in two hours without kitchen attendance. The Automa office carries. Indispensable for officers and students. Keeps the food warm, without fire, for hours. Cooking inspection invited. Write for price list.

THE AUTOMA COOKER CO.,
Balaram Street, Bombay.

23158.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 640
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 690
Bank's buying D D Frcs 680

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 109 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 104 1/2.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 160¼

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 221.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 286.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.69 3/8
London—Paris Frcs 88.95
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.20.
London—Brussels Frcs 95.70
London—Rome Liras 109.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady Market.

London, Dec. 11.

Tele Transfers 1/6 1132 steady.
Bar Gold £4.8.8 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 33 1/16 quiet.

London, Dec. 11.

Rentes 3 p.c. 51.
Bar Silver:—
Spot 33 1/16
2 months hence 33 3/16.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Quiet and little doing.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 5/8.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 p.c. since 5/7/23.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17.41
Christiania	90.95
Amsterdam	11.61
Switzerland	24.25
Belgium (Yesterday's)	95.05
Athens (Yesterday's)	257.50
Prague	155 37

London, Dec. 11.

Exchange on London is:—
Paris 88.00
Germany 19.735.000 M.
Italy 109.05.

New York, Dec 11.

Demand Bills 4.69.12

DISCOUNTS.

London, Dec. 11.

Discount Bank Bills:—
3 M/st 3 5/8.
Indian 6 M/st 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills:—
3 M/st 4 1/4.
6 M/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 p.c. 20 1/2.

STOCKS ETC.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90 £89 1/2 —1/
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £93 unchanged.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929/47 £101 3/8 unchgd
Conversion Loan £79 1/16 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £103 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 p.c. £116 1/4 plus 1/4.
Consols 2½ p.c. 57 5/8 —1/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. 48 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ p.c (Sterling Loan) 66 1/2 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 p.c. 37 1/2 unchgd.

BULLION.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 14/9.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 14/5
Bar gold ready Rs. 22/4/3
Bar gold forward Rs. 22/4/3
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 22/4/3
Bar silver ready Rs. 74/7
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74/7
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 74/7.

London, Dec. 11.

Bar gold ready s 4-8-8
Silver ready d. 33.1.
Silver forward d. 33.3

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and idle. India bought. China sold. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOLD.

Bombay, December 12.

Ready:—22-4-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Magsar	22 5 3		22-4-6	22 4-9
Posh	22-5-6		22-4-6	22-4-9

Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—7—0
Maha 0—9—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, December 12.

Ready—74 6-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Magsar	74 14-0		74-6-0	74-7-0
Posh	74-10-0		74-7-0	74-8-0

Teji Mandi
Posh 1—6—0
Maha 2—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 66.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/3.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 97/11.
5 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1925 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 102/3.
6 per cent Bonds 1931 102/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/5
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1952 103/12.
4 per cent Municipal Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 98.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 95.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Dec. 12.

A further advance of 3 to 23 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 8 points lower. The market declined on straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Market steady on local support."

The American markets continue to show little or no activity and there is no factor of importance to move the market in one direction or the other.

As regards the local market the tone presents a steady appearance at the moment due to reports of further rains having recently fallen in Berar and Central Provinces districts, so that there will be a further delay in the crop movement. The volume of hedge selling has also decreased and this as well tends to maintain prices at their present level. Nevertheless we have no faith in present values and think that it is only a question of time before we will see a lower level.

Despite a small advance in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened at Rs. 454, i.e., Re. ¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Bazar operators and Commission Houses were buyers and the market quickly improved to Rs. 457½. On scattered selling the market eased to Rs. 456½, but again recovered to Rs. 458 on buying by Commission Houses, shroffs and Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 457. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 457 and going up to Rs. 457½ on buying by Bazar operators closed at Rs. 457 at 6-30 p.m.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 441 and gradually advanced to Rs. 445 on shroffs buying. On selling by Commission Houses the prices gave way to Rs. 444 and the market opened at the same rate. While Oomra March opened at Rs. 434 and improved to Rs. 437½ on general buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market gave way to Rs. 435 and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal December-January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 385 and Rs. 380 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday, and the demand from Exporters was good. About 5,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

Nothing was tendered to-day against Oomra and Bengal contracts.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Bombay, December 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	.. 457
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	.. 385
„ „ March	.. 380
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	.. 442
„ March	.. 435

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay December 12.

	Fine.	Fully Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	422	402
M. G. Oomra No. 4	470	455

B. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, December 12

Fully Good Broach	April/May	457
„ „ Bengal	Dec./January	385
„ „ Bengal	March	380
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	444
„	March	435

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 12.

		Old	Ready	Dec. New
Bengal Superfine	M.G.	..	..	..
„ Fine	M.G.	..	420	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	M.G.	..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	400	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	..	..	..
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	M.G.	..	470	475
Nagpur		..	470	475
Yeotmal .. „	M.G.	..	465	..
Pulgaon .. „	„	..	465	465
Dhamangaon „	„	..	460	..
Amraoti .. „	„	..	460	460
Khamgaon-Akola	„	..	460	460
Mulkapur	„	..	455	..
Khandesh	„	..	450	..
	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach Fine	M.G.	..	480	March.
„ Fully Good	„	..	..	..
Muthia Fine	„	..	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	570	..	..
Westerns	„	540/55	..	..
„	H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	560	..	..
Cambodia	„	570/580	..	..

N. B.—All the above quotations are Mill Terms.

SHARES.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd Advance 412/8. By Cotton 525. By Dyeing 861/4. Cent India 513/12. Century 415. Colaba 150. Coorla 157/8 xd. Crescent 217/8. Currim 410. Ebr Pshaney 345. Fazul 641/4. Finlay 775. Ind Bleaching 220. Indore Malwa 376/4. Kohinoor 1210. New Great 282/8. New City 292/8. Pearls 531/4. Phoenix 525. Simplex 228/12. Swan 1035. Standard 1575. Swadeshi 602/8. Tata Mill 175.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 185. By Burma 302/8. By Burma N I 67/8. Bt Petrol 4/12. By Tramway 86/14. By Steam 60. Bundi Cement 8/12. Katni ord 55. Katni defd 150. New India 11/14. Shivrajpur 46. Tata ord 12/4. Tata defd 40. Tata Hydro 732/8 and Scindia 7/1.

Hongkong Bank £140
Chartered Bank £20 7/8.
National Bank £47 1/2.
P. & O. Bank £10 7/8.
Eastern Bank £8 1/8.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/9 to 13.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

New York Market 11th Dec. 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
22.72	Dec.			22.75	+03
24.81	Jan.	22.83+03	22.76—05	22.85	+04
23 20	Mar.		23.14—06	23.23	+04
23.55	May			23.60	+05
23.63	Jul.			23 76	+13
23.86	Oct.			23 09	+23

New York spot on 10th Dec., 23.25; New Orleans 23.10 plus 10.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market largely local.

January highest 22.90 (10.07 a.m., lowest 22.66 (11.23 a.m.), range 24 points.

Liverpool Market 11th Dec., 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.73	Jan.	12.65—06	12.69—04	12.66	—08
12.77	Mar.	12.70—07	12.74—03	12.70	—07
12.84	May			12.77	—07
12.83	Jul.			12.78	—07
12.50	Oct.			12.43	—07
	Egyptian				
26.25	Jan.			26.45	+20
24.70	May			24.83	+13

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) New York sales futures on Wednesday last estimated at 150,000.

(2) Better tone in the Liverpool Market, despite fair range selling and straddle selling. Good trade buying and selling.

American cross rate 4.09 3/4.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Total Day's Sales:—
At Liverpool—Mutilated.
On Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Of East Indian 750 bales.
Universal Standard 18.02. Quiet.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 28.70d.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

March.	23.13
May	23.49
July	23.59
New York Noon Call:—	
March.	23.10
May	23.44
July	23.58
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
January	23.02
May	23.32

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Dec. 11.

Jan.	12.67—.66
Mar.	12.72—.03
May	12 78—.06
July	12.75—.07
Oct.	12.43—.07
EGYPTIANS	
Jan.	26.40+.15
Mar.	25.65+.25
May	24.95+.25
July	24.00+.23

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
December	12.62 —.08
January	12.63 —.08
February	12.65 —.08
March	12.70 —.07
April	12.71 —.07
May	12.77 —.07
June	12.75 —.07
July	12.75 —.07
August	12.65 —.07
September	12.56 —.07
October	12.45 —.07
November	12.35 —.07
December.	12.31 —.07

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 11.

Months.	To-day's Price.	
December	27.40 plus	.20
January	26.45 „	.20
February	26.00 „	.15
March	25.58 „	.18
April	25.16 „	.16
May	24.83 „	.13
June	24.20	—.03
July	23.70	—.05
August	23.45	—.05
September	22.85	—.05
October	22.00	—.05
November	22.85	—.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 11.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 53.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 25.000
Day's Exports to Continent 17.000
Futures at New York:—

January	23.68 ——
March	23.25 plus .09
May	23.60 „ .05
July	23.76 „ .13
Spot Cotton at New York	23.35 —1.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.05 —.05
Futures at New Orleans:—	
March	23.16 plus .04
May	23.43 „ .06

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 21 3/8.
Silver Foreign mined 69 1/8.

CLOSING PRICES.
AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York Dec. 11.

Jan.	22.85+.04
Mar.	23.23+.06
May	23.60+.06
July	23.76+.13
	Liverpool, Dec. 11.
Jan.	12.65—.08
Mar	12.70—.07
May	12.77—.07
July	12.75—.07

METALS.

London, Dec. 11.

English best Selected Copper £67 1/2.
Standard Copper G.M.B. £64 3/8.
Copper Brazlers £65
Yellow Metal 7 7/8.
Hard Spelter 28 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets £17 3/8
Tin Block £257 1/2.

BRASS.

Bombay, December 12

		Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English		3/4	60	0	0
Do.		1	60	0	0
Do.		1 1/4	60	0	0
Do.		1 1/2	60	0	0
Do.		1 3/4	60	0	0
Do.		2	60	0	0

COPPER

Bombay, December 12

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	3/4	64	12	0
Copper	1	64	12	0
Copper	1 1-4	64	12	0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65	0	0
Copper	1 3-4	65	0	0
Copper	2	65	0	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Pancheaka Joint		27	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	0	0
Pat Rod		66	0	0
Lead, Country		25	0	0
Koper Brass, Metal 3-4		57	8	0
„ to 1		58	0	0
„ „ 1 1-4 to 1 1-2,		58	0	0
1 3-4 to 2		58	0	0
German Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3-4 to 2		64	12	0
American Copper 3-4 to 1, 1 1/4		65	0	0

WHEAT.

London, Dec. 11.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. J/F. sellers 63.6.
Rosario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. J/F. sellers 63.9.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with fair trade.
Australian D/J sellers 64.6.
Choice White Karachi D/J sellers 62.
Soft Red Karachi D J sellers 61.
Tone:—Firm and dearer with fair trade.
Wheat White Delhi nominal. Not offered.
Cargo Victorian paid for Jan. 64 4 1/2, for
Cargo Choice White Karachi paid for November 60/6 and sellers 61.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, December 12.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	7 14 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	52 0 0	7 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	54 0 0	8 2 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 6 0	11 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	13 13 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 0 0	13 8 0
Teelseed, Whigte 85-15	75 0 0	15 7 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	72 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	..
Poppyseed, White	13 8 0	14 0 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	..
Mowrassee	9 4 0	9 12 0
Barley	38 0 0	5 11 0
Castorseed	69 0 0	14 0 0
Cotton Seeds Ready		
Delivery	0 0 0	5 10 0
Gira	16 0 0	..
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	7 7 9	
Linseed, May	13 11 9	
Groundnuts J/F	67 0 0	
Cotton Seed D/J	5 9 0	
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-15 Dec./Jan.	15 4 0	
Castor Seed M. M.	13 0 0	
Cotton Seed M.M.	5 8 0	

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 11.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
Dec/Jan Sellers £23 5/8.
Tone:—Opened firm and dearer but closed quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
Decr. Sellers 45 3/8.
Jan/Apl. Buyers 45/9.

Business was done to-day in Linseed La plata Argentine for Nov/Decr. Shipment at £23, and for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Hull at £22 1/8.

In Rapeseed Toria for Jan/Feb. Shipment to Rotterdam and Jhonsburg at £2.

In Wheat Cargo, Choice White Karachi for Novr. Shipment at 60/6 and in Parcels for Jan/Feb. Shipment at 61/6.

In Parcels, Red Karachi for Jan/Feb. at 59/6.

Linseed closed firm, Cottonseed steady. Linseed oil with good tone, wheat with prices fully maintained and Rice quiet.

Linseed La-Plata Argentine was firm and dearer with fair trade. Closed rather easier at £22 1/8 sellers for Dec/Jan. and £22 1/8 paid and sellers for Jan/Feb.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec sellers £10 5/8

Castorseed Bombay was firm and dearer but with little doing. Closed at £25 1/2 Sellers for Dec/Jan. shipment.

RAPESEED.

London, Dec. 11.

Ferozepore Real Bold N/D sellers £23.
Toria was firmer and more doing. £21 paid for D/J. shipment to Hamburg and £21 paid for J/F shipment to Hamburg and Rotterdam. Closed at £21 1/4 buyers.
Brown Cawnpore N/D. sellers £22 5/8.

BARLEY.

London, Dec. 11.

Karachi Barley Dec/Jan. sellers 40/9.

RUBBER.

Para Up River Fine, Spot Jan/Feb. 18 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot Dec. 18 5/8.
Tone:—Firm and inactive.

London, Dec. 11.

The British Burmah Petroleum Co.'s report for the year anding 31st July last, shows gross revenue £219.600 and after deducting for expenditure, interest on debentures and depreciation, total available is £78.000. This has been appropriated as follows:—
Sinking Fund a/c £67.000
Reserve a/c £8.000
Carried forward to next year's a/c £3000.
No dividend has been given.

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, December, 12.

	13 to 1 O/O.	1 to 2 O/O.	2 to 3 O/O.
Ahmedabad Advance ex-divi.	415	..	415
Bombay Cotton	525	..	525
Bombay Dyeing	855-52-8-56-4	58-12-860	61 4-57-8-860
Century	413 12-10-12-8	13-12-412 8	415
Nagpur ex-divi.	510-7-8 11-4	510	12-8-11-4-512-12
Colaba	148-12-50	150	150
Crescent	213- 12-12-8-13 12	213-12	217-8
Indore	373-12-70-72 8	373-12	75-73-12-375
Kohinoor	1200	..	1200
New Great	377-8 76-4 80	82-8-381 4	85-80-381-4
Pearl	527-8-25-27-8	526 4	28-12-27-8-531-4
Phoenix	527-8-35	537-8	527-8
Bharosha	101-4	..	101-4
Simplex	228-12-23-12-30	28-12-227-8	30-26-4-228-12
Swan	1035	..	1040
Swadesh ex-divi.	607-8 5	2-8-60 5	600-602-8
Patel	350	..	345
Fazal	828-12-33-12	32-8-825	40 33-12-41-4
Mathuradas	230	..	230
Tata mill	180	..	177-8
Globe	58-12	..	57-8
Mysore	113 12	..	113-12
Madhavji	346-4-40	345	346-4
Finlay ex-divi.	765	..	765
Gokak ex-divi.	101-4	..	100
Edward Sassoon	182-8	..	182-8
Meyer Sassoon	125	..	125
Alcock	186-4	185	185
Bombay Burma Old	303-12	..	302-8
Bombay Elec. Trans ex divi.	87 8	..	87-8
Bombay Steamer Ordy	60	..	60
Bundi Cement	8-12	..	8-12
Central E. Mining	26	..	26
Indian Cement	6-4	..	36-4
Tata Steel Defd.	12-8	12-4	12 4
Tata Steel Defd.	40	40	40-10

BANK RATE.

London, Dec. 11.

The French Bank rate of discount has been raised from 6 to 7 p.c.

London, Dec. 11.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion £128.500.000 No change.
Public Deposits £10.000.000 Dec. £400.000
Other Deposits £126.700.000 Dec. £7.600.000
Govt. Securities £57.000.000 Dec. £7.200.000
Other Securities £72.700.000 Dec. £200.000
Notes and Gold £23.800.000 Dec. £800.000.
The Bank Reserve is 17.5 p.c. of the Liabilities.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Dec. 11.

During the week Market was very quiet. America sold on most days, and the little selling by the Continent with such buying orders that came from India and China, has been easily filled up. In view of the rise of the sterling-dollar fate of exchange, market has still a rather sagging tendency, but the prices about the present level seems likely to be maintained.

Silver Market will be closed on 27th Decr.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Dec. 11.

Fine White Java C & F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. sellers 21.
Jun/July sellers 18.
July/Sep. sellers 17/9.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay:—
June/July sellers 18/3
Fine White Java C & F. Karachi:— J
June/July sellers 18/2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12 (5 p.m.)

Ready prices have further dropped by about 4 to 5 annas per cwt. with fair purchase enquiries. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 5,800 bags, showing a fair record of offtake.

Forward prices for January-February-March shipment for Java sugar record a drop of 1d., Mauritius Crystal sugar prices for Nov. shipment of 3d. and January-February-March shipment of 2d. in yesterday's price levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/12 per cwt.
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 20/1 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17 per cwt.
Shipment November Sh. 17/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 18/10 per cwt. F. B. H.

Mauritius Jan/Mar. 18s. 10d. FBH.
Arrivals:—
S.S. Cape Cross with 46,000 bags Mauritius Sugar.
S.S. Pasha with 16,500 bags Java Sugar.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

During the week under review conditions in the local market have seen a further development of easier feelings both in respect of Ready and Forward prices. Further to our last report there have been fresh arrivals of about a lakh of bags of Java, Beet and Mauritius sugars, thus there being good increase in the large stocks during the last preceding week. Fairly purchase enquiries for spot sugar continued throughout the week. Ready prices have given way by about 10 annas per cwt. Forward prices also have declined considerably, the drop ranging from 8d. to a shilling in the last week-end price-levels. There have been offer and purchases for New Crop Java Sugar. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 7,000 bags a day as against 4,900 bags per day during the last preceding week. The highest and lowest rates during this week were Rs. 18/10 and Rs. 18 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 18/1 and Rs. 17/5 for Mauritius Crystal Sugar; Sh. 20/11 and Sh. 20/2 for November-December and Sh. 20/11 and Sh. 20/2 for January-February-March shipment for Java Sugar; Sh. 18/4 and Sh. 17/8 for June-July and Sh. 18 and Sh. 17/4 for July-August-September shipment for New Crop Java Sugar; Sh. 19/6 and Sh. 18/6 for Continental and Sh. 20/2 and Sh. 18/10 for B. R. B. Beet Sugar for November-December delivery; Sh. 17/8 and Sh. 17/5 for November and Sh. 19/5 and Sh. 18/3 for November-December and Sh. 19/9 and Sh. 19 for January-February-March shipment for Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 17,673 bags of Java Sugar per s. s. Pasha and of 46,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar per s. s. Cape Cross and 28,000 bags of Beet Sugar per s. s. Silvico Pellico are estimated at 2,25,000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar and 10,600 bags of Java Sugar and 20,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18 per cwt.
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 20/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June-July Sh. 17/8 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-August-September Sh. 17/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/6 per cwt. F. B. H. (Nominal.)
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/10 per cwt. F. B. H. (Nominal.)
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 17/5 per cwt.
Shipment November Sh. 18 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment November-December Sh. 18/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh. 19 per cwt. F. B. H.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec 12

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p. m. on 11th December, 1924.

Cotton	15223	Bales
Wheat	25065	Qrts.
Linseed	6191	„
Rapeseed etc.	447	„
Gingellyseed	5397	„
Poppyseed	Nil	„
Groundnuts	6419	„
Castor seed	2298	„
Rice	28548	„
Myrabollams	1541	„
Cottonseed	45335	„
Mowrassed	Nil	„
Gram	1306	„
Juwar	1217	„
Masur	650	„
Barley	34	„
Bairi	5903	„
Coal	1185	Tons.

FLOUR, ATTA & BRAN.

Messrs. Abdulla Jusab & Co's. Report.

Bombay, December 12

	Wallace.	Bombay.	Union.	Luxmi.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Superfine	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
House-hold	19 8	18 8	18 8	18 8
Export	19 4	18 4	18 4	18 4
Bazar	..	..	..	..
Atta	16 0	15 0	15 0	15 0
Bran	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
	23 0	22 0	22 0	22 0
	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0

WHO IS A RENOWNED FEVER SPECIALIST?

BELL'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS.

Manufacturers:—BELL DRUG and CHEMICAL Co., Corner, Grant Road, BOMBAY No .7.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a small change both in Liverpool and New York as compared with a week ago. At the opening the market was narrow and featureless. Since then the prices improved on some short covering, but again eased on the next day on hedge and straddle selling. At the close the market was again easier.

The American market has continued to run on similar lines to those we have been recording for some time past, and values show practically little change. Fluctuation have been on a rather narrow scale and the situation at the moment is such that operators feel a little bit nervous as to what view they should take of the market, whether to go long or short. Speculative activity for the present is totally absent and the situation is practically confined to trading influences, whilst the daily requirements of spinners are being met by a certain amount of hedge selling.

The main feature of the week has been the publication of the Bureau Report on Monday last indicating an estimated crop of 13,153,000 bales whilst the quantity of cotton ginned upto 30th November showed the figure of 12,223,000 bales. The crop estimate is lower than expected whilst the ginning is certainly heavier, but we anticipate that the ultimate outturn will prove to be bigger than the above Official crop estimate as accounts have continued to run on very favourable lines and this is reflected in a further raising of crop ideas. Estimates render consoling factor to the trade generally, and reports at the present juncture are much more to be depended upon than previous issues, as the percentage of ginning is becoming fairly well-known so that there is less chance of a serious error in anticipating the ultimate outturn.

Trade reports from Manchester are not so favourable as a couple of weeks back. There is a feeling to resist prices by buyers and this may be attributed to the fact that the advance in the raw material rates is not altogether justified, considering the expansion in crop prospects, but there is no doubt that the requirements of customers this year are very substantial and this would naturally lead to an increased volume of business. The enquiry for American spot cotton during the week has been on a very limited scale. For the immediate future, however, we cannot foresee much broadening in the amount of business being done in this direction.

On the whole we are still disposed to advise cautious sales in strong markets, as the supply this season is so adequate that it will check enterprise on the "Bull" side, and besides of late we see that on rises the trade demand falls off.

As regards the condition of the local markets, the same is dull and featureless, prices having moved within a range of only Rs. 8/10 during the week under review. At present there is an entire absence of support from Exporting Houses, the only business put through being more or less of a speculative nature and not of a genuine trade demand. Unless the American market should suddenly develop strength, of which we have little or no indication, we look for still lower prices here, and therefore advocate the policy of taking advantage on any temporary upward movement in order to work on the "Bear" side.

In the ready market the demand has somewhat slackened and the premiums for early delivery have shrunk considerably and are likely to shrink still further as and when arrivals increase.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	Last week.	This week.
New York January	22.95	22.85—10
New York March	23.35	23.23—12
New York May	23.69	23.60 9
New York July	23.81	23.76—5
New York October	23.03	23.08 pl 6
Liverpool January	12.78	12.66—12
Liverpool March	12.84	12.70—14
Liverpool May	12.90	12.77 13
Liverpool July	12.86	12.75—11
Liverpool October	12.51	12.43—8

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good M. G. Broach April/May opened on the 5th inst. at Rs. 455½ and advanced to Rs. 457½ on Bazar operators buying. Going down to Rs. 456 the prices further improved Rs. 458 on scattered buying. On the 6th inst. the market opened at Rs. 456 and fluctuating within a narrow range advanced to Rs. 457. Around this level Commission Houses and a well-known Indore operator were sellers which caused the values to drop to Rs. 451. On the 8th inst. the Bazar opened at Rs. 451½ and sharply advanced to Rs. 454 on buying by Bazar operators, but again receded to Rs. 451 on selling by Exporters and Commission Houses. In sympathy with a small advance in America the market opened steady at Rs. 454 on the 9th instant, and gradually advanced Rs. 457½ on Shroffs and Commission Houses buying. On selling by Exporting Houses the market gave way to Rs. 455½. On the 10th inst. in consequence of a decline in New York futures the Bazar opened easier at Rs. 451 and improved to Rs. 453½ on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs, but again eased to Rs. 451 on selling by Bazar operators. On buying by Japanese Houses the prices improved to Rs. 454½. On the 11th inst. the market opened at Rs. 452½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 454½ on Commission Houses and jobbers buying and after some fluctuations closed at Rs. 454½ on the same day.

Fine Oomra Deer/January opened at Rs. 437 on the 5th inst. and going up to Rs. 438 declined to Rs. 430½ on Japan[illegible] and Commission Houses selling. From [illegible] level the prices again recovered to Rs. 4[illegible] Bazar operators buying, and after sha[illegible] fluctuations between Rs. 438 and Rs. 432 c[illegible] the 11th inst. at Rs. 439. Whilst [illegible]arch opened at Rs. 432½ and gradu[illegible] to Rs. 426½ on Exporters and g[illegible] From this level the prices a[illegible] to Rs. 432½ on Commission Ho[illegible] and after sharp fluctuations c[illegible] Oct inst. at Rs. 433. F. G. Bom[illegible] January opened on the 5th in[illegible] and closed on the 11th inst. at Rs. 382 the highest being 389 and the lowest Rs. 375. Whilst March opened at Rs. 387 and closed at Rs. 375 on the 11th inst. the highest being Rs. 387 and the lowest Rs. 375.

PIECE-GOODS.

The cloth market has been dull and quiet during the past week, and rupee rates of various standard cloths have been easier. The absence of wholesale as well as retail demand, especially at this time of the season when the inquiry should be brisk, has been causing anxiety to the merchants. The inopportune and untimely resolution of Lancashire Spinners and Manufacturers spinning American cotton, of working 39 1/4 hours instead of 32 hours from the beginning of this month has more or less affected the Indian trade. Not only fresh forward business has been stopped from the three markets, Bombay, Calcutta and Karachi by their adopting a waiting policy for replacements, but these have been freely cancelling whatever small lots that are wired as late as the indentors are at present losing heavily particularly in Calcutta on their arrivals secured at a lower exchange than at present. The dire effect of the late floods in Northern India Malabar and elsewhere has now begun to be felt and this tells on the consumption of piece-goods. Stocks in Calcutta are heavy in Greys and Dhooties, with a poor offtake, and in Karachi though stocks are heavy, there is some inquiry for prints and woollens.

Here, in Grey Shirtings of Manchester make a decline in prices of four to five annas per piece has been noticeable, specially in 39 inches Red End Shirtings. Pepperell Drills have been easier by eight annas per piece. In Grey Jaconets the reduction has been about three annas per piece and forward goods can be had still cheaper by two annas per piece. White Shirtings and mulls have not shown much change. Narrow width Nainsooks have been easier by two annas per piece. Prices of Japanese Grey Cloths have been very irregular. Those qualities that are scarce fetch better values and those that are in fair supply are quoted at easier rates.

The Manchester Market has been firm and the cloth business has been irregular. Some orders in Prints are reported to have been placed for shipment six months ahead by importing Firms on their own account. Merchants are in expectation of lower rates in the near future and are therefore chary to do fresh forward business. The exchange has remained steady during the week.

The market for local mill cloths has been quiet and declining owing to the prevalence of plague in several districts. Some have been made by Calcutta buyers in Bombay instead of forwarding the goods for consumption. The following sales are reported to have been made by the mills, mostly for Calcutta, during the week:—

About 2,000 bales E.D. Sassoon United Mills Calendar Shirtings on the basis of Rs. 1-4-0.

About 2,000 bales Currimbhoy Group Mills Longcloths at from Rs. 1-4-6 to Rs. 1-6-0.

500 bales Standard Mill Longcloths at Rs. 1—6—0.

300 bales Apollo Mills Calendar Shirtings at Rs. 1—3—3.

250 bales Phoenix Mills Longcloths at Rs. 1—6—0.

150 bales Meyer Sassoon Mills Calendar Shirtings on the basis of Rs. 1—4—0.

The Bombay Market has been affected by the state of affairs in the sister markets of Calcutta and Karachi, where the inquiry has fallen off and the stocks are on the increase. This is chiefly noticeable in Grey Goods of local mills, which are consumed largely in those centres, and it will not be surprising if before long mills that are running in stocks, will have to cut down their prices to the level of Re. 1 to Rs. 1—2—0 per lb. instead of their present holding out for Rs. 1—4—0 to Rs. 1—5—6. As both the American as well as the Indian Crops are now assured and are said to be not less than 14,000,000 and 60,00,000 bales respectively, the prices of the latter must come to the parity of the former as at the present level both Japan and the Continent find it unremunerative to work, the exchange for both being unfavourable. The stocks with the Local Mills in Bombay alone of piece-goods and yarns by the end of November are roughly said to be 1,50,000 bales and 50,000 bales respectively, of which about one-third is sold and undelivered, the balance being unsold. From the above stocks with the addition of current month's out-put, it seems that the supply and the demand are moving in opposite directions, as while the former increases the latter decreases, and under the circumstances if things do not improve materially before long, there will be no alternative left with the mills here but to work short time either by curtailing the daily working hours or by working four days in the week as the Calcutta Jute Mills have been doing since the last year and a half and have not only been saved from losses, but have been paying fair dividends. It is reported that the Japanese Firms who have their agencies in Up-country markets have now commenced selling one and more bales of yarns of all counts from 10s. to 40 s. in the districts.

The quotations for the leading shops Greys and Whites are as under—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No.2000	39 ×	37½/38	12	6	0
„ 100,000	..45 ×	„ ..	15	8	0
„ No 33.600	..45 ×	„ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	....37 ×	..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38 × 38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44 × 38	..	13	12	0
„ No. 16000	.. „	„ ..	14	4	0
„ No. 17000	.. „	„ ..	14	12	0
Graham's No. 2730	38 ×	„ ..	12	6	0
„ No. 2750	..45 ×	„ ..	15	6	0
„ Yellow Horse	43 × 3[illegible]	..	..		
„ No. 2310	..44 × 38	1-2..	..		
Dewhurst's BBB	..38 × 39	1-2..	21	0	0
„ BB	..38 × 38	1-2..	18	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38 × 38	1-2..	16	8	0
Tichie's No. 510	..39 × 37	1½/38	12	6	0
„ No. 4462	..41 ×	„ ..	..		
Lyon's Shunker	..39 ×	„ ..	12	6	0
Fleming's 1904–1906	45,48,51 × 38	Avg.	19	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	..29 × 40	Net	24	8	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26 × 40		15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45 × 22	..	7	15	6
„ No 18	..40 × 22	..	6	15	6
„ No. 138	..40 × 22	..	6	12	0
„ No. 636	..44 × 22	..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No. 1500	32 × 42	..	25	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36 × 40	..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33 × 40	..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 109	..33 × 40	..	..		

WHITE MULLS...

Ralli's No. 6	..41 × 19	..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46 × 19	..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51 × 19	..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56 × 19	..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58 × 20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 166	..39 × 20	..	7	6	0
„ No. 818	..39 × 20	..	7	8	0
„ No. 1440	..36 × 20	..	5	8	0
„ No. 5352	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 2755	..42 × 20	Net	..		
„ No. 1703	..52 × 20	Net	14	8	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27 × 18	..	3	12	0
„ No. 119	..37 × 18	..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42 × 18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47 × 18	..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",42"	48"53 × 18	Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58 × 20	..	7	15	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 66999	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40 × 18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 375	..45 × 18	..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50 × 18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Baloon	..58 × 20	..	7	15	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..27 × 18	..	..		
Flemings No. 8080	..26 × 18	..	..		

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	27 × 18	..	4	10	0
„ No. 61–81	.. „	..	4	4	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	2	1	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	12	0
„ No. 2000	.. „	..	3	14	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38 × 22	..	6	11	0
Graham's Nos. 88–8888	28 × 18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950–97970					
Saraswati	..38 × 18	..	9	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34 × 18	..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000	.. „	..	6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			7	2	0
Lyon's No. 4545–5656 6767	..26 × 18	..	4	6	0
Greaves' No. 30000–50000	.. „	..	..		
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38 × 22	..	..		
Ritchie's Nos. 3500–4510 5520	.. ..36 × 18	..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800–5820 "Motor Car"	.. ..		4		0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38 × 38	..Net	12	12	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36 × 40	.. „	22	0	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36 × 40	.. „	19	8	0
„ 55000 „	..44 × 38	.. „	..		
„ 5151 „	..44 × 38	.. „	15	10	0
„ 4141 „	..44 × 38	.. „	13	4	0
„ 3800 „	..44 × 38	.. „	20	0	0
"C" Sheetings	30 × 36	Ex. Bond „	10	4	0
"9" Dragons	30 × 36	Ex. Bond „	10	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	29 × 40	.. „	18	14	0
"Duck" Drills	.. 26 × 40	.. „	16	8	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

Since our last report, our market has remained quiet and the tendency on the whole has been weak. Demand has not shown any improvement as yet and all reports from consuming districts show absence of demand and position on the whole seems rather discouraging especially at a time when demand was long expected and has not as yet shown any signs of improvement.

English yarns have been slowly moving from stock on account of scarcity and prices realised have been somewhat better than before. Forward business has not been possible on account of the very high prices in Manchester and dealers not inclined to take risks under the present circumstances.

Japanese yarns have also slackened in demand owing to loss of confidence by the dealers, and although the prices from Japan are rather higher the prices for spot and near deliveries have been declining in the absence of good demand.

Indian mills are eager to sell in large quantities at some substantial reductions, but they are not willing to cut their rates for small lots and the dealers are not prepared to undergo risks at such uncertain times. This is why business is slack and sales are not so encouraging. China is dull and other centres do not give much hope at the moment.

Tone is rather quiet and as dealers have no confidence it is very likely that the prices might decline further especially in case of Indian yarns where there is a room for reduction.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, December 12.

		per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand —	..No.	14 1/2	0	14	3
Kilachand ..	..No.	20 1/2	1	0	0
Currimbhai ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	3
Elphinstone ..	..No.	12 1/2	0	14	6
David	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	3
Trikumdas ..	..No.	10 1/2	0	13	6
Sattara —	..No.	10 1/4	0	13	6
Shapurji ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	12	0
Light-house ..	..No.	6 1/2	0	11	9
Japan — —	..No.	40—1	1	0	0
„ — —	—No.	42—1	1	0	6
„ — —	..No	20	1	2	0
„ — —	..No	33	1	5	9

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

There has been a continued development towards steadier conditions in the money market during the week but the rates are as yet unchanged, call money being quoted at about 2 per cent., and the fixed deposit rates for three months at 4 -/4 per cent and six months 5 1/4 per cent.

The current statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India shows a decrease of Rs. 200.78 lakhs in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 21.04,97,000 the percentage having declined to 24.35 as compared with 25.94 of last week. Loans have again declined by Rs. 25.23 lakhs, and Cash Credits by Rs. 99.87 lakhs but Inland Bills Discounted are up by Rs. 79.16 lakhs. The Government Deposits which reflect end-of-month payments have decreased by Rs. 177.93 lakhs and the other deposits have also decreased by Rs. 77.37 lakhs. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market there has been some renewed activity at the lower level and a small rise in prices has been registered during the week, the advance being especially noticeable in 3 1/2 per cent paper. The volume of business remains small. 3 1/2 per cent Government paper touched Rs. 66/2 and closes at Rs. 66. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, have improved to Rs. 97.3 and Rs. 97/11. 5 1/2 per cent due 1925 and 1928 are steady at Rs. 102/8 and Rs. 103/8. 6 per cent Bonds due 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 100/8 and Rs. 100/14; 1930 at Rs. 102/3 and 1932 at Rs. 103/5. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development loan is quoted at Rs. 106/12.

EXCHANGE.

On the week the exchange market has been fairly steady. The quotation for ready T T firmed up to 1s. 6d. early in the week, but was somewhat weaker on Tuesday due to a heavy inquiry for bullion remittances, following the improvement in the dollar quotation. After the announcement of no Council bill allotments and with the reaction in the dollar quotation and renewed activity in export bills both here and in Calcutta, the market was steadier with business done for ready T T at the close at 1s. 6 1/32d. as compared with 1s. 5 15/16d., the lowest level of the week. In the forward market the premium for the January rate and the discount on March/April are as quoted last week.

There were no allotments at the last sale of council bills for Rs. 1 crore, the total amount of tenders applied for being Rs. 18 lakhs at 1s. 5 31/32d. Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale next week.

A feature of the week has been a further marked advance in the dollar quotation which has again improved, quoting from dol. 4.68 5/8 to dol. 4.70 3/4, a level which has been untouched since early in 1923. At the close there was a small reaction to dol. 4.69 3/8. Among the principal Continental exchanges, French francs close at 88.05, Belgian francs at 95.70 and the Italian lira at 109.

GOLD.

The week in the gold market saw a steady improvement in the local prices until Wednesday, when the market showed an easier tendency due to heavy sales of imported stocks. Early in the week, in spite of the improving dollar rate, the prices improved from Rs. 22/4 to as high as Rs. 22/7 due to bears covering sales, and also to some improvement in the up-country off-take, but the rise was short-lived and the rates at the close have reacted to about the leve's of the previous week. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 89s. and 88s. 5d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/7 and Rs. 22/4/3 for ready and for 12th December settlement and Rs. 22/6/6 and Rs. 22/4/3 for 12th January settlement. The rate for sovereigns was steady at Rs. 14/9 for ready and Rs. 14/4/6 for forward. The average daily off-take aggregates some 50,000 tolas a day and the stock is estimated at about 7 lakhs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £2,71,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £11,90,000. The total import of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 55,40,724 in bar and coin. The total import of gold during the month of November amounted to Rs. 6,69,30 404 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £70,000.

SILVER.

Irregular movements in prices have characterised the local silver market during the period under report, with a fair volume of business passing. Early in the week the market was steady, following the advices from China and due to bears covering, there being a sharp rise on Tuesday to the highest quotation of the week. Subsequently the market was easier, with a sharp drop of about 10 annas on Wednesday on bulls unloading. The tone is unsettled at the close and is dependent rather on China than local influences. The rate for T T on London in Shanghai declined from 3s. 3 1/8d. to 3s. 3d but improved and closes at 3s. 3 1/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 33 3/16d. and 32 15/16d. for ready and 33 5/16d. and 33 1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 75/7 and Rs. 74/11 for ready Rs. 75/8 and Rs. 74/11 for 16th December settlement and Rs. 75/1 and Rs. 74/7 for 15th January settlement. The offtake averages about 125 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 3000 bars excluding arrivals by the incoming mail which is expected to bring in about £65,000 silver. A shipment of 4049 bars has been made to Shanghai. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £6,45,000. The total import of silver during the week amounted to Rs. 7,58,900 in coin. The total import of silver during the month of November amounted to Rs. 1,94,84,760 in bar and coin. This week's shipment is expected to be for about £130,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the week under report. The market has been dull with business passing on a small scale, and cotton mill shares have shown some ease in prices, generally amounting to less than Rs. 10. Kohinoor and Dawn, however, registered higher levels. The following are fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 868/12 857/8; Century Rs. 421/4 415; Crescent Rs. 217/8 215; Central India Rs. 516/4 512/8; New Great Rs. 388/12 380; Pearls Rs. 533/12 528/12; Simplex Rs. 236/4 230 and Swadeshi Rs. 612/8 610.

In the miscellaneous section, Alcocks and Bombay Burma are unchanged. Andhra Valley and Tata Hydro have shown an improvement and Tata Iron and Steel remain unchanged. Cements with the exception of Katni are also steady. Railway shares are generally unchanged. Bank shares are steady with the quotations unaltered.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

We have to report very dull business in the course of this week. Alizerines are almost steady and some business passing at the bazaar rates. Congo Red is dull and some business passing at Re. 1 to 1-8 per lb. Magenta Crystals are meeting with good business at Rs. 6 per lb. Indenthrine Blue and Violet had some small sales. Rhodomine as firm at Rs. 9 per lb. Nigrosene Crystals and Hemetine Crystals are steady. Sulphur Black has nothing to report.

Quotations are:—
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Lunger Rs. 73.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste Cow Rs. 73.
Alizerine 20 per cent Paste I. P. Rs. 70.
Congo Red Rs. 1-8.
Nigrosene Xls Rs. 1-8.
Methyl Violet Rs. 2-8
Sulphur Black As. 15.
Magenta Xls Rs. 6.
Hemetine Xls Rs. 1-4.
Indenthrene Blue Rs. 4.
Soluble Blue Rs. 8.
Fast Red Rs. 5-8.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The volume of business transacted in this month has been very poor, owing to the fact that December is a stock-taking month, mills are quiet. Only immediate requirements are being purchased. Sago Flour and Farina which were very firm last week have shown easier tendency. Soda Bichromate and Caustic, both have seen no lively demand this week. Sodium Sulphide changed hands at Rs. 12-12 per cwt. Antimony Salt and Aniline Salt are also quiet. Zinc Chloride changed hands at Rs. 18-12 per cwt.

Quotations are:—
Epsom Salt, Rs. 5-2.
Antimony Salt As. 7
Acetate Lead White Rs. 36.
Bleaching Powder Rs. 13.
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0-3-3.
Caustic Soda Rs. 21.
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 4-12.
Dextrine Rs. 22-12.
Maize Starch Rs. 16-4.
Coppers Green Rs. 4.
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 12-12
Acetic Acid As. 8.
Aniline Salt As. 10.
Glauber Salt Rs. 4-12.
Acetate Lead Brown Rs. 34.
Bichromate Potash Rs. 37-8.
Hydrosulphide Soda As. 10.
Zinc Chloride Rs. 18-12.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

The general demand has kept poor. Buyers are very slow in their purchases, as prices do not indicate any material rise both as regards indenting value and local price. Cotton Heads have been quoted at Rs. 1-8, while c.f.c. price for ready shipment has been varying from 21d. to 23d. per 500 eyes. Reeds are also quiet and show a downward tendency. Bobbins have had practically no interest. Ring Bobbins and Conical Pirns both kept quiet. Cord Cans and Fillets changed hands to a very small extent. Prices have been almost unchanged.

The quotations are:—
Heads 15/40s Rs. 1-8.
Reeds As. 3.
Roller Cloth 16 oz. Ken Rs. 8-8.
Swell Bandings Rs. 1-7.
Ropes Rs. 2.
Fillets Cyl. and Dof. As. 10.
Card Cans Steel Rs. 3.
Slubbing Tubes (Wilson) Rs. 52.
Roving Tubes (Wilson) Rs. 32-8.
Pirns Conical 5in. Rs. 7-8.
Pirns Universal Rs. 7.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. Enamel Rs. 7-8.
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65.
Dobby Harness Rs. 88.

INDUSTRIAL GERMANY.

The steady improvement in Germany's industrial situation since the acceptance of the Dawes report continues, says the Berlin Correspondent.

The Ministry of Labour, in a statement issued to-day, reveals that the number of people in receipt of unemployment benefit has sunk to below half a million. Increased activity is reported in almost all the leading industries, notably in the textile trade, where something like a boom has occurred. All the texile factories are booked up with orders which will keep them busy for several months. An im improvement is also registered in the engineering trade orders from abroad for locomotives being a satisfactory feature. The success of the Dawes loan and a fall in transport and coal charges are represented as the chief contributory factors for the improved economic situation of the country.

TRADING WITHIN EMPIRE.

A Movement called "British Empire Goods" has been formed in Great Britain to persuade the Public to buy British goods in preference to foreign.

The acting organising secretary, Mr. Godfrey Cheesman, and Mr. Edward Harrison (hon. director and treasurer) state that the committee are convinced that trading within the Empire for one year would banish unemployment and materially reduce taxation.

A pledge form, embodying an undertaking to buy Empire products whenever possible is to be circulated.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 0
Inter III Poona Express	12 30	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Ex.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba) A.T. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail	11 .5	16 30
Gujarat Mail	8 42	20 45
Delhi Express	30	21 0
Kathiawar Express	7 40	21 35
Express	*20 23	7

*(Terminates at Church Gate)

The Morning Down Express timed to leave Colaba at 7 hours will stop at Dahanu Road, Ghoksud and Daman Road on Saturdays, Sundays and all Gazetted Holidays and the Up Express due in at Church Gate at 20-23 will stop at the same stations on Sundays, Mondays and all Gazetted Holidays.

"ROBSON"

SEMI-DIESEL HIGH COMPRESSION

CRUDE OIL ENGINES

AND

COLD STARTING ENGINES

IN STOCK

FOR

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

SOLE AGENTS

VITHAL PURSHOTUM & SON

Apollo Street, Fort, ... BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s. s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
S. S. Devenha due with English Mails 6 a.m.
Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.
Bombay Races: Winter Meeting, 1st Day.

SUNDAY, December 14.

Barrows Lecture Wilson College 6 p.m.
Annual Social Gathering of Indian Education Society's King George English School, Dadar, 4-45 p.m.
Inter-Debate—Bombay Students' Brotherhood and P. P. Social Samaj, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, 6 p.m.

MONDAY, December 15.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Standing Committee (Special Meeting), 9-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Pathe Cinema—Royal Opera House: "The Common Law" adapted from the novel by Robert W. Chambers.
Excelsior Cinema: at 6-30 p.m., "The Sentimental Bloke."
Empire Theatre: 6, 8 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
Empress Theatre: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m., "Queen of Sheba."
West End Cinema: Charni Road at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Cine Madeleine: Tram Terminus, Grant Road, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Globe Cinema: Sandhurst Road, at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays Extra show at 3 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. "Alps Mara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday).
Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Sunday).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 11th December to 6 a.m. of 12th December:—
Small-pox nil; Cholera nil; Plague nil; Influenza 1 attack; total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 88. Total mortality this day last year was 91.

H. G. JAIN BOARDING SCHOOL.

The second social gathering of this institution will be held to-morrow (Sunday). All past students are cordially invited.

BHATIA MITRA MANDAL.

The 30th annual social gathering of this Association will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (B. T.) in the Mandal's premises at Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Members are cordially invited.

ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD.

Sports for the Bene-Israel public organised by the Israelite Brotherhood will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Club Road Recreation Club Grounds, Reynolds Road, Byculla, commencing at 1 p.m. (S. T.). Miss R. Reuben, Principal, Israelite High School, will preside.

A GOAN HONOURED.

A dance in honour of Mr. J. J. Athaide will be held to-night at 9-30 p.m. at the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul, Girgaum Road.

THE STAR UNION, THANA.

The adjourned extraordinary general meeting of 23rd November, 1924, shall be held, for the amendment in the Society's Rule No. 10, to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at 6, J. S. Road in the Society's premises, when all members are requested to attend.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

A dramatic performance in aid of the Poor Muslim Students' Fund will be given by the Muslim students of the Grant Medical College at Dubash Theatre on Monday, the 15th instant, at 9 p.m.

RAMAYANA PRAVACHAN.

The Pravachan on "Sunder Kand", the episode from "Shri Goswami Tulsidas Krit Ramayan", will be performed with music in Madhav Bag from Friday, the 12th instant, up to the 18th instant, daily at 6-30 to 8 p.m. (B. T.) by Shriman Pandit Vishnu Digamber Paluskar, Principal, Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, with his pupils. All are cordially invited to attend.

"ASTHIKA SAMAJ."

Under the auspices of the above Samaj there will be a lecture on "Bhakti Yoga" by M. R. Ry., S. Srirangaraja Iyengar, the President of the above Samaj, at the top floor terrace of the Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.), to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.). All the South Indians are earnestly requested to attend.

BELGAUM CONGRESS TICKETS.

Those who wish to purchase Visitors' or Reception Committee Members' tickets can get on payment of fees, authorised receipts, from Sit. R. S. Padbidri at Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, between 4-30 and 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) from Monday, the 15th instant, to Thursday, the 18th instant. The receipts will be exchanged for tickets at Belgaum.

CANARA GOUD SARASWAT BRAHMIN MANDAL.

The first annual general meeting of the Canara Goud Saraswat Brahmin Mandal will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the premises of the Secretary on the fifth floor of building No. 193-195, Hornby Road (above Excelsior Restaurant), where all members and interested persons of the community are requested to be present.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN SALSETTE.

"In partial modification of Government Resolution, dated the 21st July, 1924", the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) have appointed Mr. R. D. Bell to be Chairman of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the reorganization of the existing system of local self-government in Salsette, vice Mr. J. R. Martin proceeded on leave.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj at the Samaj premises, N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when the Brotherhood will propose: "A representative shall vote according to the wishes of his Constituency and not according to the dictates of his conscience."
The Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will oppose the proposition, and Prof. V. G. Rao will occupy the chair. You are invited to attend.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swamy Yatiswrananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar (Bandra), will deliver a public discourse on "The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar Road, at 9 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday), and a discourse on "The Six Darshanas or Systems of Hindu Philosophy" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Sandhurst Road, at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.—The Excelsior Cinema programme consists of three films—"The Make Believe Wife", in five parts and with Billie Burke in the leading role, a two-part Fox comedy, and a topical film which shows how lions are trapped. "The Make Belief Wife" is a piquant story of a couple of couples who got very badly mixed up and finished up by marrying the people they were not expected to marry. A programme well varied which will help to fill the gap left by the opera.

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THE OPERA SEASON.—The Italian Opera Company is now entering on the last week of its successful Bombay season. At the matinee this afternoon "Faust" will be presented and after dinner the attraction will be "Tosca." On Sunday "Carmen" will be given at a matinee performance, and for the rest of the week the programme is as follows: Monday, "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci"; Tuesday, "Trovatore"; Wednesday, "Tosca" at a matinee, and "Faust" after dinner; Thursday, "Carmen"; Friday, "Madame Butterfly" at a matinee and "Boheme" at the farewell performance at night.

* * * *

EMPIRE.—There is a film out of the ordinary rut at the Empire in "Over the Hill", which has achieved considerable success in the old world and the new. It is a long film—there are ten parts—but it is a film of sustained interest in which humour and pathos alternate and it does not rely for its attraction on the sex lure, for there is nothing of sex in it. The early reels of the film are full of humour—schoolboy and girl humour, which is the best and most wholesome humour—and there is a homely story of a little old fashioned mother, an affectionate but very weak husband, six kids, a dog, a humble home. Through the story there run the silver threads of a mother's love, sacrificial and unselfish. It is not always a cheerful story, that of the mother whose children forgot the fifth commandment and allowed her to enter the county almhouse, but through it there are rays of sunshine, and the biggest and brightest ray is when the black sheep of the family returns to take his mother to the home he thought she had been enjoying for years while he was fighting his way to fortune.

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EMPRESS.—The attraction at the Empress is Coogan's "Long Live the King." It is a film of intrigue and adventure, and of comedy as well, with Coogan as a young boy prince who is in danger of being robbed of his inheritance. The film has an elaborate setting, but dominating everything else is the personality of Coogan, the most attractive boy cinema actor of the day.

* * * *

WEST-END.—The management of the West-End Cinema (New Charney Road) present tonight and this week an entirely new copy just received from America of the powerful million dollar Universal super-production "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" featuring Lon Chaney, and supported by an all-star cast including Norman Kerry, Patsy Ruth Miller, Ernest Torrence and a host of others. The public of Bombay has not yet forgotten the interest this powerful picture had aroused when it was first presented at this very Cinema theatre about five months ago. This time all the twelve parts are screened together, thus giving the spectators an ideal opportunity to see this picture from the beginning to the end. The management of the West-End Cinema wish specially to draw the attention of their patrons to the fact that on Saturday and Sunday there are four shows at 3-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.), while from Monday to Friday there will be only three shows daily at 5-45, 8 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.).

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IMPERIAL.—The Imperial Cinema has been presenting a wonderful film known as "Krishna Kumari" (or the "Daughter of Shrimp"), prepared by the Kohinore Film Company. Last 6 days, cinema-goers crowded every show and many had to go back, being too late to buy tickets. The film has become very popular to people of both sexes and of all communities. The actors, who took part in this film deserve praise for their excellent acting. The story is that a king who flourished in the Middle Ages, failing in love with the maid-servant of the queen, banishes his chaste queen and made the maid-servant his queen. The devout queen passed her days by offering prayers every day to the photo of her husband, her only God. But the menial-born queen, not having contented with her high position, intrigues with her paramour to get rid of the only daughter of the king. The maid-servant queen, who was waiting for an opportunity, arranged to send some masked men, to carry away the daughter, "Krishna Kumari", on her way from a temple. The masked men did succeed in their attempts, but she was rescued by a prince, who was just then going in the same place. When they met each other, they fell in love. But this love was pure. Then the prince arranged to meet her at her palace. The maid-queen came to know of this and brought it to the notice of the king, who ordered the killing of the daughter and the imprisoning of the prince, who happened to be the son of a rival king of his. But the daughter, who was thrown from a hill, was saved by some Arab caravans. The prince, who escaped from the prison, came to the same place. Now, the Arab chief falls in love with her and forces her. But she escapes and is brought back. When the chief came to know of their true love, he ordered the prince to be tortured in her presence. But "True Love Triumphs" a gang of dacoits came in time and saved them, by killing the caravans. At the king's palace, the maid-servant queen arranged to do away with the life of the king also. But a faithful maid-servant of the queen "Vasanta", who was assisting her and her daughter all along, came to know of this and informed the queen. Then she went to the bedroom of the king, and saved him by killing the assassin in time. Then the king, who came to know, all about the vicious maid-servant queen, asked for pardon of the queen. Then seeing the maid-servant, in company with her paramour, after killing her paramour, the king tried to kill her also. But the pious queen asked the king not to take her life, but banish her. Then the robber chief, who had saved the princess and the prince, intimated to the king of their presence in the forest and assured to send them back to the palace, only if the king agreed to marry them. The king agreed to this, and then gave his throne to the prince and he (the king) led a secluded life. Thus from this heart-rending and beautiful film, one sees two kinds of love, and finds that true love triumphs in the end. The scenes are every splendid, and all cinema enthusiasts should not fail to see this highly interesting film.

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PATHE.—The new show at Pathe Cinema promises to be something very good. There is a great variety and plenty of fun. The main picture is "Why Announce Your Marriage." This is a clever play featuring that talented actress Elaine Hammerstein and is one of those pictures which start by getting your interest and leave you feeling thoroughly satisfied. It is based on the situations which arise when two people get married, but keep the fact a secret from their friends. The complications are endless and not a little embarrassing. Things get so involved that finally it becomes essential to announce the marriage. The whole production is brilliant, well-acted and crammed full of real good fun. The film is in five parts and is only one item in the show. There is an excellent Pathe Gazette, a Pathe Pictorial which is always entertaining, another killingly funny adventure of "Felix the Cat" and to complete the performance a comic called "White Wings" which is funny enough to bring real hearty laughter from every one. Altogether a programme which is calculated to draw a big audience and please it.

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CINE MADELEINE.—The management,

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

LAD FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant H. C. Littlewood charged Karim Gani Mahomed, a boy aged 15 years with theft and Kabirkhan Rahimkhan with receiving stolen property.
The facts of the case were that Mr. Joe Arimandi, a Negro Officer on board the s.s. "Rheseden" now lying in the docks engaged accused Karim Gani as his servant. Rahim had represented to the complainant that he was out of employment for a long time and the complainant taking pity upon him had found him the job. A short time after, the complainant left his cabin, keeping three silver watches, a gold watch and a silver matchbox in his drawers and locked it up. On his return he found the drawers broken open and the boy and articles missing. The boy was traced to Bhendy Bazaar by one of the ship's crew brought to the ship and subsequently handed over to the police. Later on it was ascertained that the boy had sold the articles to accused No. 2 who was a servant in a tea shop.
His Worship found both the accused guilty and adjourned the case to inquire into the antecedents of the accused.

A CASE COMPOUNDED.

Further hearing was resumed in the case in which Jussub Haji A. Haji Cassum and Haji Aziz Haji Noor Mahomed Mitha were charged with cheating and criminal breach of trust, in respect of watches and silver cigarette cases valued at about Rs. 4,927 at the instance of Messrs. Meridan Watch Co.
Messrs. Sorab Kapadia, pleader and M. K. Azad, Bar-at-Law, defended the accused.
The facts of the case had already been reported.
Mr. Kapadia applied to His Worship to allow the case to be compounded as the parties had come to an amicable settlement. The accused belonged to a respectable family and that they were brought to the present pass as they happened to fall in the hands of some "sharks."
His Worship remarked that he wanted to take a serious notice of the case as similar cases had increased in numbers recently. But in view of Mr. Kapadia's application His Worship granted the permission.

NEGRO CONVICTED OF TRESPASS AND THEFT.

Sergeant Fish hauled up Thomas James, a Negro with three previous convictions, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate on charges of house-trespass and theft of a penknife.
The prosecution alleged that on November 30, the accused went on board the s.s. "Kurma" then lying in Shed No. 17, Alexandra Dock and was found loitering in the steamer. He was arrested and a penknife stolen from the ship was found on his person.
The Magistrate found the accused guilty on both the charges and sentenced him to six months' hard labour on the first charge and one month's rigorous imprisonment on the second charge.

JAIL-BIRD COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Sub-Inspector Kadirshaw put up Moru Amra, a jail-bird before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, on the charges of housebreaking by day and theft.
The facts of the case were that on Thursday at 8 in the morning, the complainant's wife left the house at Gaiwady for the bazaar. She locked the door from outside, but when she returned she saw the door broken open and the accused examining the contents of a trunk. She raised an alarm whereupon the accused jumped out of the window, but was arrested by a grain merchant who was passing that way. The accused was subsequently handed over to the police. On a search being made some bead ornaments, tiger-claw, silver ear-rings and currency notes and cash valued at Rs. 49-8-0 were recovered from the accused's person. The property was identified by the complainant as belonging to him.
His Worship committed the accused to take his trial at the next criminal sessions of the High Court.

MUNICIPAL SERVANT CONVICTED OF INSULT AND ASSAULT.

At the Dadar Police Court before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Lener, Municipal Encroachment Officer and Lalkhan Pathan, a servant working under him were charged with insult and assault at the instance of Hasan Hirji.
Mr. N. B. Desai pleader appeared for the complainant.
The prosecution alleged that the accused came to the shop of the complainant's master at Poibavdi. The accused picked up three pins of kerosine oil and a bucket hanging on the door from the complainant's shop and put them in the municipal lorry. When the complainant insisted on asking for the receipt of the articles taken, the first accused was alleged to have assaulted the complainant while the second accused dealt him some kicks. The complainant to escape from being further assaulted ran into an adjoining shop.
His Worship on evidence discharged the first accused but convicted the second accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or, in default, to suffer hard labour for fortnight.

LATE SIR SHAPURJI BARUCHA'S BUST.

TO BE ENTRUSTED TO INDIAN ARTIST.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association was held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall on Thursday under the presidentship of Mr. K. F. P. Shroff, at which the following 2 resolutions were passed:—(1) Resolved that out of the moneys of Sir Shapoorji Memorial Fund, a decent sum be set apart for a bust of late Sir Shapoorji Baruchn, that the work of the said bust be entrusted to a competent Indian artist, and that the balance of said Fund be carried over to Sir Shapoorji Baruchn Brokers' Helping Fund.
(2) Resolved that the article No. 16 of the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—"That there shall be a Governing Body or Managing Committee of the said Association consisting of at least 16 members of the said Association and such Committee shall be at liberty to elect from their own body their President and Vice-President who shall be Ex-Officio President and Vice-President respectively of the said Association."
The meeting then adjourned to 15th instant at 12 noon.

HIGH COURT.

MARWARI MERCHANT'S CLAIM UPHELD.

G. I. P. RLY. CO. TO PAY DAMAGES.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice Kemp.)

Godamal Gumanmal .... Plaintiff

vs

The G. I. P. Railway ..... Defendants

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff to recover a sum of Rs. 5,000 by way of damages from the defendants Co. for the inconvenience caused to him having to travel in a third class carriage, while he had actually reserved a second class berth and for the loss of reputation in having to travel in that manner.
The facts of the case have already been reported at some length in these columns.
In the course of his evidence the plaintiff stated that he was a Marwari Merchant and did business on a large scale at many places in India. His head office was at Ajmere. His firm were bankers to B. B. and C. I. Railway.
He paid Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 as income tax per annum. He remembered having travelled from Bombay to Madras in 1921. He had come from Ajmere and when in Bombay he sent his man to arrange for reserved accommodation. He instructed him to get five berths reserved in one compartment and another berth reserved in another compartment.
The separate berth was required for him because his womenfolk observed strict purdah and according to the custom among them he could not sit with his wife in the presence of his mother. He went to the Station on the 16th November. He was told that a compartment of 5 berths was not available but a compartment of 6 berths was reserved; then he said that he would put a purdah and sit in the same compartment.
He could not see a compartment of 6 berths. He saw one of 5 berths reserved for him. He asked a Railway Servant why a compartment of six berths was not reserved. Then he asked for one more berth in another 2nd class compartment. The Railway servant said that no berth was available in Second Class. Then he asked for a berth in 1st Class and offered to pay extra money but again he was told that no berth in 1st class was available. It was not true that he was offered a berth in the first class but he declined. He then took a 3rd class ticket, got into a 3rd class and travelled all the way to Madras. It was not true that he travelled 2nd class and put a servant in 3rd class.
The servant in the 2nd class was a wet nurse for his baby and it was not possible to send her in the 3rd class.
The third class compartment in which he sat was very crowded. There was no room for sleeping. He had to stand for some time. Then he found a seat. There was great discomfort and he travelled like that for two nights and one day. He could not take any food as many persons of low class were there. At Madras many persons had come to receive him. He had gone to Madras for the mourning of his father-in-law who had died there. The persons who came to receive him were surprised and were ashamed to see him in a third class.
The plaintiff's munim corroborated the evidence given by the plaintiff in all material particulars.

DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

The defendant Co. led evidence to show that the plaintiff in fact travelled in the 2nd class and that he put his servant in the 3rd class, and to show that in fact there was other accommodation in 2nd class.

JUDGMENT.

The case went on for about two days. After hearing the arguments of the learned counsel on both sides the learned judge delivered his judgment on Thursday afternoon.
After setting out the facts of the case and the contentions of the parties his Lordship remarked that the Railway Co. relied upon Sec. 57 of the Railway Act under which the contract between the Co and the passenger was conditional upon room being available. But his Lordship as a matter of fact found on the evidence that it was obvious that there was accommodation available when the plaintiff reserved the berths for his party and that he should have been given it. The defendants further relies upon Rules 71 and 72 of the Coaching Guide which provided that reserved accommodation was not guaranteed. The contention of the defendants was that the Coaching Guide was available at all stations and could be purchased by any passenger along with the time table. But that circumstance alone even if proved could not be taken to amount to a sufficient notice to the passengers of such a rule and it could not be said that rule 72 was incorporated into the contract between the parties. But in fact there was no evidence on the record to show that Coaching Guide was available at the Station. In that view of the fact it was unnecessary to construe rules 71 and 72. Not had cases like Henderson vs. Stevenson had any application to the facts of the case.
His Lordship then proceeded to discuss the evidence and remarked that he believed the evidence of the plaintiff and his witness and the version of the case given by the defendant Co.'s servants could not be accepted. He did not believe that the plaintiff was offered accommodation in the first class for as a matter of fact he was satisfied that the train was fully booked up.
His Lordship also rejected the suggestion of the defendants that the plaintiff had got into the 2nd class and travelled in fact in the 2nd class to Madras. That was really charging the plaintiff with fraud and his Lordship did not believe that the plaintiff who was a man in very respectable position in life could be capable of such a thing.
His Lordship further held that there was no obligation on the plaintiff to put any ladies of the party into the Ladies Compartment assuming that there was room in the Ladies 2nd class compartment. Nor was it the duty of any passenger to look out at intermediate stations to see if he could find the accommodation which he desired.
Discussing the question of damages his Lordship observed that obviously the plaintiff had suffered considerable discomfort and had been put to a great deal of inconvenience in having to travel in the 3rd class for two nights and one whole day. But on the other hand the damages as claimed by the plaintiff were greatly exaggerated.
Sitting as jury in his Lordship's view Rs. 300 would be sufficient damages to award in the circumstances of the case. Whatever degradation he thought he suffered by having to travel in the third class would be atoned or by the decree which he had got.
The Court accordingly passed a decree for Rs. 300 plus Rs. 47 being the refund of the 2nd class fare plus the Reservation fee and the costs of the suit. His Lordship certified this to be a fit case to be brought into the High Court under Sec. 22 of the Presidency Small Causes Act having regard to the whole nature of the case and the allegation of fraud made against the plaintiff by the defendants.

DISPUTE OVER A MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Norman MacLeod C. J. and Mr. Justice Crump.)

Gulzari Ajitji and Co. ..... Appellants

vs

..... Plaintiffs.

(appellants) as mortgagees under a mortgage of 30th September, 1908 and two further charges of 1909 and 1911 created by the first defendant as mortgagors on a property situate at Grant Road. The 1st defendant Rustomji took the mortgaged property under a will dated 5th May, 1870 of his father one Cursetjee Thanawala. In clause 8 of the said will the testator after describing the property in suit stated "this is given as a gift to my son Rustomji. After my decease the income of the ground i.e. rent is to be collected and credited to the name of Rustomji, for Rustomji is now 17 years old. When he shall arrive at the age of 21 years the said ground is to be made over to him."
By clause 10 of the said will the testator directed that the property which was in the above clause directed to be given to Rustom should be given to him in accordance therewith; and afterwards should Rustomji die and leave a son the son should be the owner thereof. If he left daughters then a one-fourth share in the property should be given to the daughter. If the testator left no children at all but left a widow a one-eighth share should be given to the widow and further directed that the whole residue should in these cases be given to his eldest son Dadji whom he appointed his executor. The testator died in July 1870. Rustomji married and had several sons and daughters being defendants 2 to 7 in the suit. Rustomji had been living separate from his wife and children for a long time and also at the time of the mortgage and further charge and it was the case of defendants 2 to 8 that they were not aware of the incumbrance created by their father. In 1911 Rustom took out an originating summons to determine the question whether on a true construction of the will of Cursetjee Rustom, took the mortgaged property absolutely or whether he was merely a life tenant. It was then decided that Rustomji took only a life interest in the property. But the present plaintiffs were not parties to that summons and in the present suit the plaintiffs contended that they were entitled to "enforce the mortgage against the entire property including the interest of the wife and children of Rustomji. The mortgage debt amounted to about Rs. 25,000.
The suit was heard by Mr. Justice Marten who held that the plaintiffs were not bound by the decision on the Originating Summons but on a re-argument of the question it came to the conclusion that on the true construction of the will Rustomji took only a life-interest in the property. There were other questions in the suit which also the learned Judge decided against the plaintiffs. The learned Judge therefore dismissed the suit with costs as against defendants 2 to 8 holding as he did that the plaintiffs were entitled to enforce their mortgage and further charges only against the interest of Rustomji in the property.
The plaintiffs appealed. Mr. B. J. Desai with Mr. Coltman and Mr. D. F. Mulla appeared for the appellants. Mr. P. B. Vachha with the Advocate-General appeared for respondents 2 to 8 Mr. Vakil and Mr. Amin appeared for the 4th Respondent. At the argument on appeal it was contended by the appellants that the case fell under Sec. 111 of the Indian Succession Act and as Rustom survived the testator the bequest in favour of his children could not take effect they relied on 23 Indian Appeals p. 18.
Their lordships after hearing counsel's arguments held that Sec. 111 had no application to the will in question and dismissed the appeal with costs.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

OBJECTION TO MINUTES OVERRULED

A meeting of the Municipal Schools Committee was held on Friday evening. Mr. A. H. Mothwani presiding.
At the outset objection was raised by Messrs. C. Javle and Rao Bahadur A. N. Rele to minutes being signed, as they stood. Javle's objection was to a paragraph relating to the minutes of October 9, 1924. The letter was written by the Chairman of the Schools Committee to the Municipal Commissioner reporting against Mr. Javle and Rele that he was hampering the work of the Sub-Committee, and that he had chosen the Chairman with favouritism. Javle withdrew the expressions he had used against the Chairman, and he consequently objected to the Chairman's letter being recorded in the minutes. The Chairman said as long as the minutes were substantially correct, and contained no false statements they should stand. Dr. Javle and Mr. Rele strongly objected and the former said it was cowardice" on the part of the Chairman not to have circulated the minutes, and the latter said the action was high-handed and that they would not stand such treatment at the hands of the Chairman. The Chairman over-ruled the objection and the minutes were kept as they were.
The Committee considered a Government Resolution asking them that they might observe a holiday on Shivaji Jayanti Day provided the number of holidays already granted was not increased. The Secretary was asked to bring forward definite proposals to the curtailment of the existing holidays by one, so that Shivaji's Birthday could be observed as a holiday in the Corporation's Schools.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In the share market, rates were easier today in sympathy with the commodity market and there were consequently fewer buyers in evidence. Nationals kept steady in view of their contemplated change to the ten-rupee denominations. Coals had little or no enquiry and deals were of an isolated description. In teas with buyers out of the market for moment there was hardly any activity. Miscellaneous exhibited no fresh features. Government securities were steady with a moderate business passing. The following were the closing quotations:—
Government Securities:—6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/14.
Banks:—Central Bank of India 21/14, Imperial Bank fully paid 1398.
Railways:—Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 112/8.
Cottons:—Agra United 1/6, Kesoram 4/10.
Jutes:—Alliance 618, Champdany 108, Clive 209, Clive 42/14, Craig 5/12, Delta 532, Kamrepore 704, Hooghly ord 75/12, Howrah 44, Jukumchand ord 10/4, Kankinarrah 529, Kelvin 847, Lansdowne 330, Lawrence 620, Lothian 470, National 300, Northbrook 57/8, Nuddea 49, Presidency 9, Reliance 62.
Coals:—Barrakur 28/4, Ghusick and Muslia 6/4, Jainty Central 6/4, Searsole 14/4, Union 17.
Miscellaneous:—Britannia Biscuits 6, British India Corporation ord 5/10, Burma Corporation 10/4, Burma Finance and Mining 2/5, Bengal Paper ord 10, Titaghur Paper 2/3.
Tea Companies:—Basmatia 22/4, Batelli 5/8, Beejan 33/4, Dantamara 11/4, Duffla ghur 18, Eastern Cachar 24, Eastern Terai 9/4, Maulvie 16.
Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling six pence and demand bills were one shilling six and one-thirty-second pence.

ADDITIONAL JUDGES OF KING'S BENCH DIVISION.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Both the Houses of Parliament have passed a resolution in favour of the appointment of two additional judges of the King's Bench Division in order to deal

SPORTING NEWS.

TO DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX".

THE WINTER PLATE.—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
COUNT PALATINE 1
SCANDALOUS 2
HOON RIVER 3

THE REDCAR PLATE.—1 Mile.
JOVIAL 1
LOMO 2
WHITE DART 3

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—6 Furlongs, 41 yds.
ARROWY 1
PRECIOUS LASS 2
ROWARDENNAN 3

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—1 Mile.
HAZAL 1
DON'T CARE 2
HAMIAR 3

THE TULSI PLATE.—5 Furlongs.
MAHIR 1
MIGHTY 2
SILVER CLOUD 3

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THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Jinnah in his statement to the Associated Press appeals to Muslim Nationalists who hold that there is no need for any sectarian organisation to come to the League and convince their community and not merely dream as few isolated individuals the advanced type. While I do not doubt the sincerity of the appeal I wonder how it is possible for the Muslim Nationalists to be at Belgaum and at Bombay at the same time. The Council of the League meets on the 29th December and the 30th and the 31st are the dates fixed for the sessions, very probably the Subjects Committee will be elected on the 30th. How is it possible for Muslim nationalists to rush back from Belgaum to be in Bombay for the meeting of the Council? Will the members present elect Maulana Abul Kalam and Maulana Hasrat Mohani, Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari not to mention the other brothers to the Subjects Committee in their absence?
I do hope that Mr. Jinnah or the Reception Committee, whoever may have the power, will immediately take steps to alter the dates to enable the Nationalists to attend the Council of the League as well as the open session. This is the least that ought to be done if Mr. Jinnah and his confreres are sincerely and seriously desirous of holding a united session of the League.
Yours, etc.,
A MEMBER OF THE LEAGUE.
Dec. 11.

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MAHATMA GANDHIJI RECOMMENDS :—

The Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee has got its Bhandar at Kalbadevi Road in Bombay. To facilitate the Committee, Sjt. Jamnalalji has taken its charge. At first he did not intend to continue it. But thinking that the immediate disposal of the Bhandar would result in loss and the existence of such a Bhandar being a great necessity at the place where it is situated, it has been decided to run it for the present. The Bhandar is not at all meant for profiteering. I would therefore recommend to all those who are staying in that locality and believe in Khadi to visit the Bhandar and to encourage it if they approve of the stock and the prices.

M. K. GANDHI.
(Navjivan, 30th November 1924)

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The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924.

KOHAT.

The witewashing Resolution issued by the Government of India the other day regarding the tragic happenings at Kohat has been a national insult added to the incalculable injury done by the amazing failure of the local officials to protect the lives and property of the unhappy inhabitants of that city. It was expected that, at least in such a case as this in which considerations of humanity should have prevailed over every other consideration, the Government of India would have risen above the petty notion of official prestige and by doing the right and just thing have convinced the sceptical Indian public that whatever its shortcomings in other respects, the bureaucracy at least performed its elementary function of protecting the lives and property of the people truly and well. Lord Reading declared in Calcutta that the primary function of Government in any country is to safeguard the lives, homes and property of its citizens. Does the country need to be told how this function was performed at Kohat? It was, however, the local officials who woefully blundered and blundered with tragic consequence. Lord Reading had an opportunity to show to the people that whatever the failure of the local officials, he as the representative of the King-Emperor was sincerely exerting himself to see that justice and nothing less than justice was done to the people of Kohat by a thorough and impartial enquiry leading to the discovery of the truth about the riots and the due punishment of the guilty, officials as well as non-officials.

The obvious and the right course for him was to appoint a committee consisting of men commanding the confidence of the people and charging it with the task not only of enquiring into the causes of the occurrences, but of devising means to restore the former friendly relations between the Hindus and Muslims of Kohat and to ensure the honourable return of the refugees to their homes. Instead of this, he flouted public opinion and entrusted a junior official with the task of sitting in judgment over fellow-officials and lest the petty game of blockading truth was spoiled, he prevented the Mahatma from proceeding to the scene of tragedy and applying the healing balm of reconciliation and enduring peace. Nor was that all. Despite the damaging disclosures of official bungling made in the Special Magistrate's report and the Chief Commissioner's review, his Government in their anxiety to uphold the theory that "the Man on the Spot can do no wrong" went out of their way to compliment the officials responsible for the bungling on their "coolness and courage"! Could indifference to public feeling and disregard of public decency further go? As though all this was not a sufficiently cruel mockery of the lives lost and of sufferings of the refugees, the Government, in the plenitude of their benevolent wisdom, have decreed the imposition of a punitive force to be paid for by the population of Kohat. Such is the reparation for the wrong done and the contribution to reconciliation that the Government of India have made! Mahatma Gandhi is not, therefore, wrong in describing the Government Resolution as a challenge to the refugees. But with the record of Lord Reading's Government it was futile to expect justice.

The task of reconciliation must be taken up by the representatives of the two communities; for they alone can perform it efficiently. We are firmly of opinion that this task will not be simplified by raking up the past. On the other hand its accomplishment will be immensely hastened by a generous attitude of "forgive and forget" and a determination to see that disgraceful happenings such as those of September are rendered impossible. The condition precedent to this consummation is the honourable return of the refugees to Kohat in the complete assurance not only of present safety but of active friendly protection in the future. Such assurance it is the duty of Muslims of Kohat, who form the overwhelming majority of the population, to give if the reconciliation between the two communities is to be genuine and the peace between them enduring. We trust the Muslims of Kohat will not be found wanting in what patriotism as well as religion enjoins upon them to do.

THE MUSLIM VICTORY.

The Quadrangular Tournament, which ended on Thursday, will remain memorable in the history of Indian Cricket as one in which many a record in bowling and batting was broken and especially for the sensational development of the final match in which the Hindu team gallantly attempted to turn an ignominious defeat into a victory and almost succeeded in the attempt. When, on Thursday morning, Jai and Deodhar faced the Muslim bowlers, the position of their side was such as, considering all probabilities, made an innings' defeat a matter of course. But the glory of Cricket lies in this that it is not always the expected that happens and the unexpected that happened on that day—the splendid stand by Jai and Deodhar, especially the exhilarating display of batting by the former—was such as has seldom been witnessed in Bombay. It does not detract from the greatness of the performance that Botawala's unfortunate absence from the field on that day considerably handicapped the Muslim team. The ease with which the Muslims made up the required runs to win the match, without loss of many wickets, demonstrated once again that strongest as they were in bowling of all the contending teams, their superiority in batting was not less marked. Their victory, therefore, as we remarked on Thursday, was the triumph of the most deserving team and not due to luck which plays no small part in the fortunes of combatants in cricket matches. Apart from the consideration of merit, there is poetic justice in their victory in view of the fact that during the last three years each of the remaining three teams won the tournament in succession.

Many will be the lessons drawn for the benefit of local cricketers from the Tournament that has just ended; but there is one which requires special emphasis. The outstanding feature of the Tournament has been the failure of the best Parsi and Hindu batsmen to play the tricky bowling of Botawala and Vazir Ahmed in the way in which as good batsmen they were expected to play it. It is noteworthy that even Jai and Deodhar were able to do justice to themselves only when Vazir Ahmed had lost the invaluable support of Botawala. What is the explanation of this phenomenon? The only explanation, it seems to us, is that remarkable as has been the development of batting prowess in Bombay, it has not been adequate enough to inspire confidence among batsmen when faced with bowling of unfamiliar but high order. The phenomenon has been witnessed time and again whenever a great bowler from another part of India or England has played in these matches. Bombay cricket will not reach the required pitch of perfection so long as the best batsmen here are not given frequent opportunities of proving their mettle against a variety of unfamiliar bowling. From this point of view the practice which has recently come into vogue and which prevents the inclusion, in the European team contesting the Quadrangular Tournament, of professional bowlers of rare calibre such as Rhodes, is prejudicial to the progress of cricket in Bombay and deserves to be abandoned.

INDIAN ART.

We do not profess to understand the exact significance of the ceremony at the India Office when Lord Birkenhead, welcoming the members of the India Society, who had gone there for the "purpose of viewing the oriental drawings," paid a tribute to, and expressed a hope for, Indian art. These little courtesies have, doubtless, their own place and value. But the routine does now require a slight modification. It could, of course, be easily brought up-to-date. And, some endeavour may be made to understand the conditions in this country. People here are no longer interested in tributes which they feel, not without reason, have become a dead convention. Lord Birkenhead hoped that the architects responsible for the construction of New Delhi would draw some inspiration, with the encouragement of the Society, from the great architectural examples surrounding them. It is strange that Lord Birkenhead should at this stage perpetrate the heresy. Either he has not seen his friends the architects of New Delhi or he presumes too much on account of his exalted position at the India Office. The architects of New Delhi are, everybody in India knows, too superior to submit to the inspiration from the ancient architectural monuments at Delhi. Lord Birkenhead's hope will, therefore, remain a hope. But "the encouragement" from the India Society possibly indicates developments that may not turn out altogether favourable for those in this country who have been anxiously watching the skies for a sign that would guarantee practical encouragement to Indian artists. If only the members of India Society, who visited the India Office for "viewing the oriental drawings," had also undertaken to place before the Secretary of State the excellent constructive suggestions which Sir George Lloyd outlined at the Conference at Wembley they would have revealed a more assuring aspect of their zeal for Indian art. Surely, if the India Society desires to win Indian opinion, it is time it did something practical about the *Prix de Delhi*. The days are past when we could be content with the collection of empty tributes or the memory of graceful compliments.

Notes of the Day

Corporation and Advertisements.

"Advertiser" writes:—

"What is the cause behind the strange eruptions of talk about the Corporation and public advertisements? To the layman the spirit in which Corporators join the fray is mystifying, but to the advertiser it is a clear case of each man advertising his own favourite sheet through the medium of the Corporation. There is the squabble of patronage in which some combatants engage bitterly. While Mr. Tairsee reaps the fun, many others play their pranks under the yoke of pressure and persuasion. As a student of advertising, I would strongly take exception to making a public body the forum of discursive allegations about advertising values. Advertisers mark the circulation of papers; they also select the appropriate medium of adsertisement with a view to reaching the clients interested in the offer. Nobody advertises a loan of Colonial Debentures in the "Pink 'un and the Pelican" or the "Comic Cuts." Though of smaller circulation, the "Economist" carries the day. But if the advertiser has Musical Tooth-Brushes to sell, he leaves the "Times" and books space in commodity-journals. I know that a journal, a weekly, with a net sale of about 3,000, is able to dictate terms to advertisers on whose trail the bunkum canvasser follows with offers of commission and cut-throat reductions and champagne and theatre tickets. Advertises go by results, not merely by tall fables of circulation. In Calcutta the "Statesman" has a claim of record net sales, "Forward" recently challenged it. The "Englishman" says that its circulation is staggeringly "influential." Subject to the rule of appropriateness between the goods and the medium, journals which carry on their business get advertisements according to their deserts. The "Englishman" does not beat the "Statesman" by its pretence of influence, nor does the "Evening News" of Bombay either gain or lose by its superscription about vast circulation in the Eastern Hemisphere. Only green-horns are captured on the ground that one paper contains superfluous space for the placarding of phenomenal claims, while another uses its space to better purpose and in better taste."

The Local Pow-Vow.

The correspondent proceeds:—

"In Bombay, I would admit that no journal should be penalised merely because it is an evening paper. Municipal advertisements should reach all rate-payers; the wealthy citizen gets the agenda direct. In all fairness of accessibility, one journal should be of the Conservative colour, and the other, Radical; provided, of course, the true tale of circulation and the actual testimony of results by advertisers are recognised. The "Times of India" is a trifle anti-Indian; the "Indian Daily Mail" is violently pro-European, a service for which the European ought to thank the eminent Indian who is financing it; the "Bombay Chronicle" is pro-Indian. Circulation permitting, the rate-payers who cultivate immense interest in the Corporation Agenda should be approached both according to the Indian side of the case and the European. If a journal unloads an edition of three pounds avoirdupois, it is the Proprietors' sense of public duty and sacrifice, and not a fair jibe for Dr. Sukhia. I do not want to volunteer an award but I would like to point out that the recent propaganda in favour of specious figures of circulation as the sole criterion of advertising worth, should be checked. The object of the propaganda is plain and blameless, but the City Fathers would do well to see the smokescreen and realise that there are other tests of value besides the asphyxiating figures modestly advanced."

Standards of Compensation.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp has awarded Rs. 300 as damages to the Marwadi passenger by the G. I. P. Railway, who was compelled to travel in a third class compartment for two nights and a whole day, and thereby subjected to great personal discomfort and humiliation, though he had fully booked a berth in advance with the company. We wish to say nothing at present as to the legal merits of the case, being unacquainted with all the technicalities of the railway law, but we cannot but point out that the amount awarded as damages appears to us to be inadequate looking to the "very respectable position in life"—to quote the Judge's own words—of the gentleman and his unmerited sufferings. We are unable to conceive of the standard of compensation for physical and moral injuries suffered by an Indian banker, which his lordship had in mind. Rs. 300 for two nights and one whole day's physical and moral discomfort seems to us to be but poor recompense. A businesslike travelling agency, if it had made itself responsible for similar muddle with its arrangements, would have glad paid the victim even more than the amount claimed by the Marwadi gentleman in the present case. In this connection we may draw the attention of our readers to the experience of Mr. C. P. Nanavati, narrated by him in a letter which will be found published elsewhere today. It is only because railway companies, through long sufferance have been accustomed to treat Indian passengers with little courtesy that the conditions of railway travel in this country have remained a perfect disgrace upto now.

Tagore on the Moscow Stage.

A recent issue of the "Prager Presse" gives an interesting account of the popularity of Tagore's plays with the Russian artists. Madame Germanova, the queen of Russian tragedy, who was the leading lady at the Moscow Art Theatre is now at Prague, where she is celebrating her twenty years' activity on the stage by appearing in the "Brothers Karamasco" the play based on the famous novel of Dostojevski. She says that as a change from the usual repertory, her troupe of players decided in the year 1918, the darkest period of the Russian Revolution, to produce a play which would give the audience a higher vision of life than the drab atmosphere which surrounded them. Rabindranath Tagore's "King of the Dark Chamber" was selected, Madame Germanova portraying Sudarshana. The play was a tremendous success, and since then the Moscow Art Theatre and other institutions interested in putting on the boards plays which will give the audience something different from the typical problem play of western life, are exploring the works of Eastern dramatists. India naturally feels proud to find that Tagore is selected with universal approbation in Germany, Denmark and Russia by a number of enterprising producers.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION,*

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

VI*

In this article I propose to trace the history of the evolution of the idea of Communal Representation and separate communal interests. It was in the seventies of the 19th century that the movement for the establishment of the M. A. O. College at Aligarh was started, and it was about the same time that the Arya Samaj was founded. The idea of a united India was present to the minds of the founders of both when they met at Delhi on the occasion of the Imperial Durbar of 1877. But they soon found out that it was impossible to unite India on the basis of a common faith. The Indian National Congress had not then come into existence and the idea at the back of Sir Syed's mind was to found an institution which would enable Indian Mahomedans to make up for lost time in the acquisition of that western knowledge which was, in his eyes, a *sine qua non* of wordly prosperity both under the Government and otherwise. Sir Syed was materially helped and supported in the development of his idea by influential Hindus. Rich Hindus and Hindu princes liberally subscribed to the funds of the Aligarh M.A.O. College. But the idea of a denominational college necessarily carries with it emphasis on communal characteristics and communal glories. It unavoidably increases communal consciousness. So it was here. Again the success and the popularity of the Aligarh College depended largely on its *alumni* finding high and lucrative posts under Government. At first the great Syed's personal influence with the high officials sufficed for the purpose, but it was soon found that it was necessary to supplement it by insistence on communal claims. Thus comparative statistics of Hindus and Muslims in Government services became a characteristic feature of the deliberations of the Mahomedans Educational Conference even in its early days. Sir Syed was a great religious and social reformer. By his liberal expositions of Islam and by his attempts to rationalise Islam, he drew upon himself the wrath of the Muslim Ulema, and they raised a storm of prejudice against him. His strength lay in his alliance with the Government. Whether the idea of this alliance had taken hold of his mind even before the Indian National Congress was founded, cannot be definitely asserted. What is certain is that after the foundation of the latter it became a definite article of his political creed. Thus the Aligarh school of Mahomedans became characteristically anti-Hindu and pro-Government. On the other hand, the Arya Samaj activities in the Punjab brought into existence a community of Hindus who began to lay emphasis on the glories of ancient India and also on the outrages committed on Hindus and Hindu temples etc. by Muslim rulers. These Arya Samajists borrowed their ideas of political freedom from the writings of Thomas Paine, Joseph Mazzinni, George Washington etc. They attempted to unite Hindus against non-Hindus, both Christians and Muslims.

The D. A. V. College stood for Hindu unity, Hindu progress and Hindu consolidation. Thus came into existence the two classes of Hindus and Muslims who stood for sharply divided communal consciousness and communal consolidation, with only this difference that while one preached the cult of political freedom, the other preached that of alliance with the ruling power. This difference became the foundation of that fire of estrangement which has since burst into flames and now threatens to reduce to ashes all hopes of a united India. The Aligarh educated Muslims on the one hand and the Arya Samajists on the other have, since then, been the dough-

(Continued on page 12.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on Nov. 25, 27 and Dec. 1, 9, and 11.

INTER-ALLIED DEBTS.

BRITISH POLICY.

CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 11.

The Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Churchill made an important statement of the Government's policy regarding their allied debtors in the House of Commons last night. The statement was made in response to an invitation by Sir John Simon and as it was Mr. Churchill's first speech in the New Parliament the House was crowded and the pronouncement was accorded a most careful hearing. The gist of the speech was contained in the sentences in which the attitude taken up by the Government towards the informal negotiations now proceeding between France and the United States for funding of the French Debt to America was outlined. Mr. Churchill explained that the Balfour note of three years ago laid the foundation of the British policy. Arrangements ought to be made with the European Allies to be on such terms as to safeguard us within the limits of that note from the consequences of German default or failure. Mr. Churchill added: "We do not wish to hinder any arrangements for mutual settlement which may be entered into between two friendly nations allied and associated with us in the great war. We consider it essential, however, that any payment made by our debtors in Europe to other creditors or to the United States should be accompanied simultaneously by proportionate payment to Great Britain." At the outset of his speech Mr. Churchill made a short reference to the British burden in the war and declared that since the war our financial burden had been incomparably greater than that of any other victorious party. "We paid all our own debts in the war. We have discharged and are discharging all our liabilities punctually. We have not hitherto an allied debtor to meet their obligations. This policy has imposed the greatest sacrifice upon the British Taxpayer. Taxation of all classes in this country is greater than in other countries." The total loan by Britain to the European allies was approximately two thousand millions pounds. Of this roughly half was procured from Britain's own resources and a debt approximating to one thousand millions was contracted in America to meet the other half. The total was two thousand millions and not three thousand millions as stated. Proceeding he dealt with the Anglo-American debt settlement upon which different views had been expressed in England. Whatever views might be expressed, however, there could be no dispute in regard to two facts. First of all the settlement had been made and it must be made good. It forms the starting point for all future discussions in the field of inter-allied debts. Second point is this. It had placed Britain in an extraordinary strong position. She took her seat at the Council Board of the associated Powers under financial obligations to no one. Having met all the liabilities as prescribed and having vigorously discharged every contract into which she has entered she was entitled to rest herself with confidence upon the position of freedom and independence which she had regained. Debt settlement was unquestionably the indispensible forerunner of that consolidation and increasing establishment of British credit throughout the world on which the worldwide trade depends and it was the essential foundation for improvement in exchange between this country and the United States and the maintenance of that exchange which is a vital factor in the whole of national and international finance.—(B. O. W.)

NEWSPAPERS SATISFIED.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 11.

The statement made yesterday in Parliament by Mr. Churchill, Chancellor of Exchequer, regarding the inter-allied war debts, is welcomed by the newspapers. They generally approve Mr. Churchill's statement of the British case wherein he laid down two definite lines of policy, firstly that Britain will ask no more from her allies and former enemies in Europe than she has to pay to America and secondly that any payment made to the United States by Britain's debtors in Europe should in justice be accompanied *pari passu* by proportionate payment to Great Britain.

The "Morning Post", Conservative organ, says: "This country has a moral right to speak and to be heard with every consideration on the subject of inter-allied debts for it is not only paying heavy tributes to the United States annually, but despite our heavy commitments during and after the War it has made most generous gesture. At the same time as Mr. Churchill more than hinted this country does not wish to pursue any niggardly policy towards France. It seems that the next step lies with the United States."

The "Daily News", Liberal, in a leading article headed "Fairness Among Friends" points out that Mr. Churchill quite properly prefaced his declaration of policy by stating that "We do not wish to hinder any arrangement for mutual benefit which may be entered into between two friendly nations allied and associated with us in the Great War." The "Daily News" comments thereon: "No friendly relations between nations need be affected at all. The whole question as we view it is one of equity. From every point of view of reason and fairness if France is to come to a scheme of arrangements with America as to discharging of debt this country is entitled to assume a share of proceeds."

The "Westminster Gazette" Liberal, remarks that the successive British Governments since the war have hesitated to raise the question with the allies hoping perhaps that they would make the first move. It adds: "The United States by far the richest nation in the world did not hesitate to call upon us to refund the allied debts which we had guaranteed. We for our part need not and indeed cannot afford to refrain from asking our debtors to recognise their obligations and make some proposals for re payment. There is all less need for hesitation on this point now that France has begun what seems to be very definite negotiations for funding of her separate American debt. No one would seriously contend that France should pay their debts whether in whole or in part without simultaneously making representations with her British creditors to whom she owes far greater sums." The "Westminster Gazette" says it has reason to think that the French Governments's negotiations in Washington should be taken as a sign that it is anxious to raise the whole question of war debts and effect some inter-national agreement in which America would necessarily play a leading part.—(B. O. W.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

"PERILOUS"

THE ORDINANCE POLICY

MR. CHINTAMANI INTERVIEWED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

In an interview M. C. Y. Chintamani referred to the Viceroy's speech at the European Association and said, "It so happened that Mr. C. R. Das, who is apparently on the brain of Lord Lytton, was making a speech at another place in Calcutta on the same night when the Viceroy was delivering his homily at the festive dinner of the European Association —a very congenial atmosphere in which to enlarge on the perfection of the official and unofficial European community in India, the beneficed and the unbeneficed bureaucracy and on the lamentable deficiencies of the Indian people. Mr. Das replying to Lord Lytton's utterances in the course of his propagandist campaign said that all these speeches amounted to nothing more than a mere repetition of an unproved assertion. The same criticism can be made of the Viceregal after dinner oration." "I have read all of Lord Lytton's speeches and I have read the greater authority's vindication and the result is that I remain firm and unyielding in my opposition to the policy upon which they have embarked. It is a fruitless policy it is a perilous policy. Not only will it not improve the situation it will aggravate it."

"REFORMS ENQUIRY—AN EMPTY BUBBLE."

MR. CHINTAMANI ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Interviewed by the 'Bengalee' Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said he had read His Excellency the Viceroy's speech with careful and respectful attention to which the Viceregal utterances were entitled and with a certain amount of intellectual curiosity as to the defence which so uncommonly eminent a lawyer would put forward of a measure and procedure which in one of his previous incarnations in the realms of English law and politics he would have been bound to denounce in no unmeasured language. Not only did that defence not load him (Mr. Chintamani) to qualify in the slightest degree his unhesitating condemnation of the Ordinance and deportation under Regulation III of 1818 but the Viceregal utterances had fortified him in the conviction that a great blunder was prepetrated when the new policy was decided upon. He had read all of Lord Lytton's speeches and he had read a greater authority's vindication and the result was that he remained firm and unyielding in his opposition to the policy upon which the Government had embarked. It was a fruitless policy. It was a perilous policy. Not only would it not improve the situation but it would aggravate it. He apprehended that His Excellency's Reforms Enquiry Committee had proved to be an empty bubble and Indian agitation against repression as well as for early steps leading up to responsible Government was bound to remain insistent as well as to grow more and more in volume.

"IN A RHETORICAL WAY."

MR. SATYAMURTHI EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 11.

With reference to Sir Basil Blackett's statement in an interview with the "Madras Mail" with regard to the statement attributed to by Mr. Satyamurthi at the All Parties Conference at Bombay, Mr. Satyamurthi writes to the Press stating:—"I did not say that Sir Basil Blackett stated anything to Pandit Motilal Nehru. I mentioned his name by mistake for Sir Alexander Muddiman's and I was promptly corrected. What I said had reference to Sir Alexander Muddiman's statement in answer to Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's amendment to Dr. Gour's Criminal Law Amendment Act Repeal Bill that Government would have considered the amendment had it been moved earlier. That showed that Government was willing to modify repressive legislation and give up their powers at least partially, which they could not have done had they then believed in the need for more repressive legislation to deal with any organised conspiracy. I referred to this as the statement made by Sir Alexander to Pandit Motilal Nehru in a rhetorical way as the Pandit was a member of the Assembly sitting there next to me.

U. S. A. ACCEPTS BRITISH CONTENTION

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Washington.—It is officially announced that the United States Treasury has accepted, Mr. Churchill's statement on inter-Allied debts as obvious and logical and does not intend to make further comment.—Reuter.

TO END THIS AGONY.

MAHATMA'S NEW PLAN

"STILL IN THE FOG."

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

Mr. Gandhi, who left Rawalpindi this morning, passed through Lahore this evening by the Bombay Mail for Sabaramati. Interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press at the Lahore Railway Station on the Government of India resolution on Kohat affairs, Mr. Gandhi said:—"In company of Maulanas Shaukat Ali, Zafar Ali and Dr. Kitchelew I saw almost everyone of the refugees in Rawalpindi. I have also seen Rai Bahadur Sardar Makhan Singh. I have read the resolution of the Government of India and I have not a shadow of doubt that the resolution is a challenge to the refugees. I have strongly advised them not to accept any terms of settlement without reference to the Hindu and Muslim leaders. At this stage I wish to give no opinion as to the truth or otherwise of several statements made in the resolution. Unfortunately the Mohamedens of Kohat were not represented by any responsible person in Rawalpindi. But it is perfectly clear to me that the Government of India have arrived at the conclusions upon a departmental enquiry as to the formation of which these refugees or the Muslims had no say, nor had the refugees any opportunity given to them of establishing their case. From experience one knows how often such enquiries have been misleading and resulted in giving only one-sided version. The refugees are deeply grieved over the resolution. They had expected that there would be a full and open independent enquiry at which both the Hindus and Muslims would be able to have their full say. That, however, has not happened and from the Viceroy's reply to Pandit Malaviya it would appear that this resolutions is the Government of India's final say and finding in the matter.

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO REFUGEES.

"In the circumstances the refugees, if they are to consult their self-respect, could never go to Kohat until there is a real and lasting settlement between themselves and Muslims of Kohat. Such a settlement can never be super-imposed from outside, and whatever the terms either Hindus or Muslims concerned may be represented as having accepted, I can only regard as having been accepted under direct or indirect coercion. I am hoping that Muslims of Kohat will see their way to meet the refugees and invite them to return to Kohat under a promise of friendship and full security. I do not wish to prejudge. I am hoping—and in this I voice the sentiment of my Muslim colleagues—that the Muslims of Kohat will give us an opportunity of coming at a correct decision upon the unfortunate happenings in Kohat. But this much is absolutely clear, that the Hindus are, to-day, refugees at Rawalpindi, and are in fear of their very existence in Kohat should they return without full guarantee from the Musalman residents. I count no assurance that might be given by the Government as of any consequence if the Musalmans are unwilling to receive the Hindus as their friends. They are in an overwhelming majority and every Indian, be he a Hindu or a Muslim, expects the Musalmans of Kohat, if they are anxious to have Hindu-Muslim unity, to give full assurance to the refugees and take them back to Kohat.

MAHATMA TO GO BACK TO RAWALPINDI.

"I would repeat here, what I have said to the refugees, that on their correct conduct depends the future relations between the Hindus and the Musalmans in the Frontier Province. If they refuse to return until the Kohat Muslims have cordially invited them and assured them of full protection it will be well with them. I have told them no doubt that all India will stand by them. I have told them also there should not be the slightest difficulty in their finding suitable occupation in India should it be impossible for them to return with self-respect. I have told them too that as soon as my present engagements are finished,—which should be about the 23rd of January —I would be glad to go back to Rawalpindi and remain with them as long as it is necessary, but I have every hope that long before that time the Mussalmans of Kohat will recognise their obligation towards the refugees and take them back to Kohat. Maulana Shaukat Ali is already moving in the matter and placing himself in touch with the Frontier Muslims."

Asked by the interviewer to state his views about the Hindu-Muslim differences in the Punjab or to suggest any remedy for the present strained feelings, Mr. Gandhi said: "I think the above statement on the Kohat affair is quite enough. There is nothing just now which strikes me of paramount importance. I have fully dwelt on this question in my articles in the current issue of "Young India" and I do not want to add anything more to what I have already written."

PUNJAB CONFERENCE SPEECH.

Further questioned as to the meaning and significance of his announcement at the recent Punjab Provincial Political Conference about his new plan of attaining Swaraj, Mr. Gandhi replied: "I have not seen the report of my concluding speech at the Conference but I did not say that I was doing a great deal of hard thinking and trying to find out whether, at least for some of us, it was not possible to end this agony. What that can be, I am unable to say at the present moment, and everything depends upon how the Congress receives any proposal that I might have to make. I am still in a fog and I have grave doubts as to the ability to carry the nation with me. Beyond this I am unable to go at the present moment but there is no doubt in my mind that anything that I may conceive will have so far as I am concerned, a finality about it."

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

Asked about his immediate future programme Mr. Gandhi said: "I reach Sabarmati on Saturday morning. I leave Sabarmati on the 18th and reach Belgaum on the 20th and hope to meet all the no-changers and pro-changers who come there on the 21st. I am most anxious to have a full free and informal discussion with all leaders as well as the rank and file. I am most anxious that every delegate who assents to the resolutions that will be submitted to the Congress does so with his or her responsibility. The success of any programme will depend upon everyone working at it heart and soul.

KOHAT MUSLIMS.

INVITATION TO GO TO PINDI DECLINED?

The "Bande Matram" of Lahore learns that the Kohat Muslims have declined Maulana Shaukat Ali's invitation to come to Rawal Pindi.

PUBLIC DEBT

HOW TO REDEEM IT

GOVT. OF INDIA'S SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

A resolution issued by the Government of India, Finance Department announces the acceptance by Government, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, of the proposal of the redemption of the public debt tentatively mentioned by Sir Basil Blackett in his speech introducing the last budget and urged for adoption by the Council of State. The scheme will take effect from 1925-26 and will be in force for five years. There shall be charged annually to the general revenues for reduction or avoidance of the debt a sum of four crores and such additional sums as are equal to one-eightieth of any excess shown in the total of the debt outstanding on the 31st March, 1923. The debt charge is to be applied to meeting.

(1) The Railway Sinking Fund now in operation.

(2) Depreciation funds of one and half per cent. of Railway annuities.

(3) Capital portions of Railway annuities and

(4) Capital portion of annual payment in redemption of India's outstanding liability in respect of the British war loan and the balance, if any, towards the avoidance of her fresh borrowing or reduction or repayment of such other debt as the Finance Member thought fit. In calculating the total of the debt charge, the exchange has been taken at one shilling four pence. If the exchange stands above this figure, the amount of four crores proposed would help to amortise the debt at a more rapid pace.

AMERICAN LABOUR LEADER.

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

New York.—Mr. Samuel Gompers, the great Labour Leader, is dead.—Reuter.

DEATH REPORTS INCORRECT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

New York.—Reports of Mr. Samuel Gompers' death are incorrect, though it is true that Mr. Gompers is seriously ill with heart trouble. Doctors hope to save him if he survives the train journey to the United States from Mexico City, where he went to attend a Labour Conference.—Reuter.

[Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, Editor, American Federationist, 1st Vice-President, Cigarmakers' International Union was born in London on 27th January 1850. From sixth year until a little more than ten years of age he attended the Common Schools of London. He went to the United States of America in 1863. He was nominated State Senator in 1887 and to the Congress in 1888 but he declined both. He was a member of the New York Factory Investigation in 1912 and member of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defence, in 1916. He was President of the International Commission on Labour Legislation of the Paris Peace Conference in 1919. The following are the important among his publications:—"The Eight-Hour Workday: Its Inauguration, Enforcement and Influences"; "Organised Labor: Its struggles, Its enemies and Fool Friends"; "What does Labor want? No Compulsory Arbitration"; "Open Shop Editorials"; "Justice Wrights' denial of Free Speech and Free Press"; "The American Labor Movement"; "Labor in Europe and America"; "American Labor and the War"; "The truth about Soviet Russia and Bolshevism" etc. He is 74 years old now.]

HEROIN AND OPIUM.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Geneva.—The sub-committee of the medical, pharmaceutical and statistical experts attached to the Second Opium Conference has decided to recommend stricter control over consumption of heroin, but not its total suppression as urged by the American delegation. The sub-committee has also approved of the figures submitted by the Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations laying down 450 milligrammes of opium and 7 milligrammes of coca yearly per head of the population as the maximum necessary for medical and scientific purposes in the countries possessing well-developed medical service.—Reuter.

FOR A DIVORCE

APPLICATION BY A RANI

HIGH COURT JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

At the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Pearson the application made by a Rani against a native Prince of Bengal for an order for the dissolution of her marriage with the Prince on grounds of alleged cruelty and neglect and for custody of two children of the marriage came on for hearing. The parties, it appeared, were married in April 1916 and after a year there were disagreements and in March 1924 it was agreed between the parties that they should live apart and that the petitioner should have custody of the two children of the marriage and that she would get an allowance of Rs. 900 a month. It was alleged that afterwards the respondent took away the children to Darjeeling. On these facts the petitioner applied for dissolution of the marriage and custody of the children.

On behalf of the respondent objection was taken as to the jurisdiction of the Court to hear the application, the grounds being that the respondent was not a British Indian subject nor had he British Indian domicile and that the parties did not reside in British India.

The Judge reserved judgment regarding the preliminary objection.

SINGAPORE BASE.

AUSTRALIAN CONTRIBUTION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Melbourne.—Mr. Bruce, in a statement declares that as a consequence of the recent expenditure on the defence scheme, Parliament must first consider Australia's contribution in connection with the Singapore base.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DOCK STRIKE.

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Melbourne, Dec. 12.—Mr. Bruce declares that the prospects of a settlement of the waterside dispute are considerably brighter as the shipowners have withdrawn their threat that they will challenge the jurisdiction of the arbitration Court. Mr. Bruce has convened a conference of the shipowners and members of the Waterside Workers' Federation to meet as early as possible.—Reuter.

GERMAN CABINET.

TO RESIGN NEXT WEEK.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—The Cabinet to-day decided to resign in the beginning of next week.

Dr. Marx, interviewed, expressed the opinion that the composition of the new Reichstag suggested the possibility of the continuance of Germany's foreign policy.—Reuter.

GERMAN FEDERAL BUDGET.

DEFICIT OF 277 MILLION MARKS.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Berlin.—The Federal Council has approved of the Federal budget for 1925. The extraordinary budget provides for an expenditure of 432 million marks out of the revenue of 155 million, the deficit of 277 million to be covered by a loan, while further credit of 1500 million marks is required to strengthen the country's finances. The ordinary "War burden" budget involves an expenditure of 1236 million marks, of which 1095 million goes for the reparation purposes.—Reuter.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

ITALY TO ASK FOR INCREASE?

LONDON, Dec. 12

Rome.—In the Senate during the debate on the foreign estimates. Sgr. Mussolini said that it was neither human nor just to grant facilities to Germany and not to ally. He hinted at the possibility of Italy's asking for an increase in the percentage German Reparations allowed her by the Spa Conference.—Reuter.

TRIPLE UNDERSTANDING.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ROME MISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Rome.—Prior to leaving Rome, Mr. Chamberlain gave a message to Reuter's special correspondent saying he was profoundly moved at the gracious reception by high personages, the cordial welcome by Sgr. Mussolini and his Government and great kindness shown to him on every hand. His sympathy for Italy had been strengthened and his respect for the League of Nations and his confidence in its future had increased. His conversations with Sgr. Mussolini, and M. Herriot had been conducted in the spirit of the League. They had attempted no readymade solution of the great problems which only time, patience and goodwill could resolve, but he had sought to develop the points of agreement and remove the difficulties, so that the three nations might retain in time of peace the close friendship and—perfect understanding, which had united them in war.—Reuter.

TAXATION ENQUIRY

ABOLISH LAND REVENUE

DR. R. MUKERJEE EXAMINED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 12.

The Taxation Committee examined to-day in public Dr. Radhakamal Mukerjee, Professor and the head of the department of Economics and Sociology in Lucknow University. The enquiry was conducted in the Committee room at the new Imperial Secretariat buildings in Raisina.

The questionaire of the Committee is about to be issued. Dr. Mukerjee came to give evidence in response to the circular letter issued by the Committee in the beginning of November asking for all relevant material available. The Committee's examination of Dr. Mukerjee which lasted over three hours was based on a memorandum supplied by him. Except the Hon. Sardar Jogendra Singh all the other members of the Committee were present. Sir Charles Todhunter, president of the Committee presided. Though Dr. Mukerjee was the first witness to be publicly examined, the Committee had already examined a number of officials including Mr. Calvert I.C.S., Punjab, Dr. G. G. Sim, Financial Commissioner of Railways, Mr. A. G. Clow, Deputy Secretary Industries and Labour Department, Mr. Franks, Director of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. Strickland, Director of Cooperative Societies, Punjab, and Mr. Gaskell, Commissioner of Incometax United Provinces. The discussions which the Committee had with these officials were probably aimed at exploring the ground with a view to enable the Committee to draw up a comprehensive questionaire and then commence the regular enquiry.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRAMME.

The Committee will undertake an extensive tour in the beginning of January and will first visit Benares. The Committee's terms of reference, it will be remembered, are mainly to examine the distribution of the present burden of taxation between the different classes and consider whether the scheme of taxation (local, provincial and central) is equitable and in accordance with economic principles and if not, where it is defective, to report on the suitability of alternative sources of taxation, to advise as to the machinery required for the imposition, assessment and collection of taxes old and new, to prepare rough estimates of the financial effects of the proposals and to include in the enquiry the consideration of land revenue only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive enquiry of existing conditions. The Committee has also been asked to institute such enquiry into the economic condition of people as the Committee may consider useful and report on the adequacy of material already available making suggestions as to the best manner in which it may be supplemented and the most suitable agency for a wider economic enquiry.

COLLECTION OF MATERIALS.

Sir Charles Todhunter's questions to Dr. Mukerjee in the beginning were with regard to the collecting of material for such an enquiry. Dr. Mukerjee said that they had to depend upon many of economic associations in different parts of India and the different universities on the several aspects of the taxable capacity of the people. The present official statistics were not adequate enough to enable them to estimate correctly such things as the incidence of taxation or the distribution of income amongst the different classes. The associations he referred to were collecting information regarding family budgets with reference to different classes of the population. For a committee like the present one it would be more relevant to enquire not into the total income, but rather the distribution of income. The Chanakya Society under the guidance of Mr. Horne was pursuing their enquiry in this respect and Dr. Mukerjee himself had collected information in some of the villages of the United Provinces which he would supply to the Committee.

Sir Percy Thompson and Dr. Paranjpye asked the witness as to the methods by which he arrived at the estimates and he answered that although enquiries were made somewhat at random he could always arrive at a representative budget from among a thousand statements. The Chairman then asked him as to the most suitable agency for a wider economic enquiry and whether it would not involve time and expenditure and the collection of a census of production and a wages census from a very large number of samples. Dr. Mukerjee replied that such an enquiry, if it was going to be a very effective step in the distribution of the burden of taxation, must deal particularly with the condition of the cultivators in the different parts of India. Investigation into what was called the economic cultivation unit was essential in each province. He did not think that an All-India body like the present committee could do very much in this respect. Dr. Mukerjee added that it would be better to collect information such as in respect of wages at the time the census of the population was taken.

FRACTIONISATION OF LAND.

The Committee then proceeded to examine Dr. Mukerjee on statements contained in his memorandum. The principal suggestions which Dr. Mukerjee made during his examination for a more equitable adjustment of taxation were to do away with the present land revenue system to assess income derived from land from all classes of rent payers and rent-receivers who did not directly work on the soil, to fix the revenue on the agricultural profits of a representative economic holding and exempt uneconomic holding from any land-tax. The president, Sir Charles Todhunter, put most of the questions and the members intervened several times with a view to elicit further information. Dr. Mukerjee in his memorandum stated that in India agriculture was the predominant occupation and field produce naturally furnished the mainstay of taxation yielding approximately thirty cent. of the revenue. This figure per cent. was also that arrived Findlay Shirraz.

Proceeding he observed,

(Continued on p

THE QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

A RETROSPECT.

In more sense than one this year's Quadrangular Cricket Tournament has been sensational. For the first time since 1912 the Mahomedans have annexed the Championship and it was a great pleasure to see the striving Muslims succeed. For years they have paraded comparatively good teams and have figured in the final match four times out of which the Hindus were their opponents in three matches and the Parsis once.

An Excellent Contest.

The opening between the Hindus and Europeans, last year's finals, was an excellent contest. The tall score of 458 stood to the credit of the Hindus in their first innings and it was a pretty difficult problem for the Europeans despite their prolific run getters.

Except Shivram, Joshi and Ogadshanker the Hindus put up decent individual figures. Navle's 61 in addition to his smart wicket-keeping was a creditable performance. Vithal almost ran into three figures and Naidu created a new record by completing his 1,000 runs in Quadrangular Cricket and obtaining the highest individual score of 135. But the second record was broken by Jai in the final match.

The gallant efforts of Hosie and Rogers to reduce the lead was well worth watching. Hosie who has always distinguished himself as an excellent field was a bit slack, when the Hindus made 400 on their first day's play at the loss of only five wickets. There was much speculation as to the certainty of the Hindus winning the Tournament. It was yet too early to think about such thing. The grim determination of the Europeans proved a success and the last 5 wickets cost 38 only. They replied with 378

Hosie's Great Innings.

Hosie's great innings of two centuries will stand as the best individual batting performance for many years. The highest on the European side was 107 so far and Hosie's 200 will not only be the top figure on the Presidency table but in Quadrangular Cricket. It was surprising how Wazir Ali of the Mahomedans and Jai also succeeded in getting their centuries. But, for the most unfortunate incident and also unsatisfactory to every batsman, Wazir Ali was prevented from accomplishing another record. With three lives he got as far as 197 and then Naidu caught him leg before. Wazir Ali's dismissal caused a tremour in the enormous gathering. 4 runs more and another record they all said, but the words died in their lips. "How's that!" and it was all over. Wazir must have felt very sore to be beaten at this stage.

Botawalla—The Surprise Packet.

The surprise packet of the season was found in A. V. Botawalla of Rander whose success with the ball was a mystery. Between himself and Wazir Ahmed, they floored the Parsis completely and the Hindus fared no better. Botawalla knocked seven Parsi wickets for 26 runs only. This feat was second only to that of Cpl. P. E. Pank who gave away only 21 for 7 wickets some years ago. Despite Botawalla's phenomenal success, we are inclined to think that as a scientific trundler Wazir Ahmed stands on a higher level than his colleague.

A series of Surprises.

The second game provided a series of surprises. The unaccountable failure of the Parsis was very regrettable. The effect of Botawalla's bowling was very fatal. The Parsis just saved themselves from a follow on, but their second innings was not enough. Except Colah Gandhy and Warden the rest fell an easy prey.

The Most Interesting Match.

The final match which commenced on Monday last was perhaps the most interesting match witnessed for many years. The Hindus had beaten the Europeans and the Muslims had also proved their mettle against the Parsis. Who was going to win?

A major portion of those interested were supporters of the Hindus, but little did they know how things would end. S. M. Joshi was again sought for, but declined and when the question of replacement arose the resolution was out-voted. With the same team that met the Europeans the Hindus faced the Mahomedans. Ogadshanker was a total failure. Ramji who was doubtful of a place amply justified his existence. When the Muslims finished the first innings with 368, the Hindus were quite hopeful of attaining an equally high score. Then came the crash. That mysterious feeling which creeps into a batsman and makes the easiest ball unplayable got hold of a few Hindus. Botawalla was a terror to them. The Hindu score of 120 was made by only three men and the rest collapsed. 6 wickets were knocked by Botawalla for 48 runs. With 248 runs behind the "follow-on" commenced and an innings defeat seemed inevitable. Jai and Deodhar came to rescue and pulled the Hindus out of hot water. When entering the field on Wednesday, Jai was determined and confident of getting as far as Wazir Ali's 197 and the game which these two played was a treat. In this innings Deodhar completed his 1,000 runs in Quadrangular Cricket. L. J. Jai scored his first century in Quadrangular and incidentally the highest individual score on the Hindu side. The Hindus made a wonderful recovery at the most critical moment and though it is attributed to the absence of Botawalla, much praise is due to Jai and Deodhar. There was no doubt that the pre- juggler with the leather put Hindus or else why did they ing when he could hard- Ramji and Joshi also game out of the fire with 70 and 37 but the Mahomedans had to win.

Will There Be Professionals?

Another eventful tournament is over and in a few days we shall think of it no more till next December For some time there has been a noticeable deterioration in the standard of play in Bombay. The reason of Botawalla's phenomenal success is not far to seek; nor is the puzzle of Wazir Ahmed's bowling insoluble.

"Two new bowlers have created a sensation in this years cricket"; that is all. Recently there was a talk of professionals in cricket and other games and this is a point which needs more serious attention and immediately. Unless some make a profession of cricket the standard cannot and will not improve. The amateur status in spite of all its glory will not help to bring up the standard of Indian cricket to that class which the present day demands. Will there be professionals? Wait and see. Some very interesting and controversial points were brought up a few days ago. What are the conditions of playing in the Quadrangular? What is the correct definition of an Amateur? Several of those who figured in the recent Quadrangular cricket get an income for their abilities as cricketers and if only "Amateurs" in the strict meaning of the word are eligible why did those play? It is a matter which needs looking into and the Tournament Committee will have to be more wide awake.

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

RECORD OF RESULTS SINCE 1912.

The following is a list of results of the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament since its inception in 1912:—

1912.—Parsis won. Mahomedans runners-up.
1913.—A draw. Hindus v. Mahomedans.
1914.—Abandoned owing to rain. Hindus v Parsis in final.
1915.—Presidency won. Hindus runners-up.
1916.—Abandoned owing to rain. Parsis v Presidency in final.
1917.—A draw. Parsis v Hindus.
1918.—Presidency won. Parsis runners-up.
1919.—Hindus won. Mahomedans runners up.
1920.—A draw. Hindus v Parsis.
1921.—Presidency won. Parsis runners-up.
1922.—Parsis won. Hindus runners-up.
1923.—Hindus won. Presidency runners-up.
1924.—Mahomedans won. Hindus runners-up.

In 1915, 1918 and 1922 the tournament was played at Poona.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

CHITTAGONG ISLAM ASSOCIATION'S GRIEF.

The committee of the Chittagong Islam Association has passed a resolution recording its grief at the atrocious punishment meted out to a country and a nation only for the crime of an unknown individual and, in consideration of the rudely shocked feelings of Mussalmans owing to their deep religious sympathy with their Mussalman brethren in Egypt, earnestly praying that the British Cabinet be moved through the Government of India to restore the status quo in Egypt including the Sudan.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

An Erode correspondent reports that two cases of plague have occurred there, the victims being two persons who had come from Salem which is infected with plague. Precautionary measures are being taken by the authorities.

Mr. C. R. Reddy, a prominent non-Brahmin leader and a great educationist, has accepted the presidentship of the All-India Students' Conference to be held during the Congress week.

His Excellency the Governor and Viscountess Goschen gave a successful ball on Thursday night at Government House, Madras, which was Indian and European. An investiture was also held at which His Excellency invested Sir P. Venkatratnam with the Insignia of Knighthood and Mr. F. L. Gilbert and Khan Bahadur Kalimullah Sahib with the M. B.E.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will preside over the special session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha to be held on the 27th instant in the Congress pandal. Visitors will be accommodated separately if intimation is given to the secretary of the Mahasabha Reception Committee before the 20th instant.

The dates settled for the holding of the All-India Cow Conference are the 28th, 29th and 30th instant.

The first annual rally of the B. P. Scouts was a great success. Displays were given before a huge gathering. There were 400 scouts. The Commissioner, Agra Division, presided over the meeting. Prof. Mukerjee of the Training College was mainly responsible for the success of the rally.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras will go on tour in the Ganjam District on January 15th.

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav, Minister of Education, landed at Jaitapur on 9th. He reached Rajapur on the 10th, early morning.

His Excellency the Viceroy granted an interview to the Maharaja of Gidhaur, at Calcutta on Friday.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Calcutta for Dhanbad, on Friday.

Her Excellency the Countess of Reading visited the Diocesan School and College for Indian Girls, Calcutta on Friday.

PAPER INDUSTRY.

PLEA FOR PROTECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec 11.

Mr. Benode Behary Halder and three other Indian paper merchants gave evidence before the Tariff Board today. They urged that the paper industry could not claim exceptional treatment at present in the shape of protective duties in order to put the industry on a sound footing. They suggested that all preventible defects in the management, manufacturing or in any other section of the business should be at first remedied instead of levying protective duties on paper. Funds should be raised by levying a surcharge say rupees ten per ton on the importation of old newspapers which, they said, came to the extent of about twenty-five tons a year and by reserving a sum of about five per cent. out of the fifteen per cent. duty at present realised from paper. There should be provision for a bounty to the pulp industry as it might be needed to neutralise the difference between the value of imported pulp and local production provided the difficulty about patent rights and secret process is satisfactorily solved safeguarding the interests of the patentees as well as the general community. Rebates should be given on railway freights on both finished and raw materials of both the industries according as they might be considered suitable and importation allowed under license, of raw materials free of or unreduced rate of duty.

STATE GUARANTEE OF INTEREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

Before the Tariff Board to-day Messrs. Jivankumar Kundu and Manilal Mukherjee strongly opposed protection to the paper industry and advocated direct help to the industry. Among the important recommendations which they made were that the bamboo pulp industry should receive a subsidy to the extent of the difference between the cost of production and the cost of imported pulp and that all companies enjoying a State help in any form should be registered in India in rupee capital; should have an effective proportion of Indians in their directorate and should admit Indians freely in all ranks of the industry. Such companies should be brought under Government supervision and the existing expert staff should be utilised for the purpose. The witnesses further suggested that customs duty on imported paper should be reduced to five per cent ad valorem and that an equitable freight rate for paper and pulp by rail and steamer should be instituted. If necessary the paper mills should receive a guarantee from the State of a suitable rate of interest for the purpose of drawing capital subject to suitable conditions of repayment of the advances from Government.

LAWYERS IN MYSORE.

NO OTHER PROFESSION WHILE PRACTICING?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 12.

When the Mysore Legislative Council met this morning a bill further to amend the Legal Practitioners Regulation was taken up. This bill, it was explained, was intended to give powers to the Chief Court to frame rules prescribing the conditions on which an advocate or pleader should be permitted to practice after admission on the principle that no member of the legal profession should carry on any other profession during his practice. When permission of the house was sought to read the bill, speech after speech was made opposing it and for the first time in this session non-official opinion, with a few exceptions, seemed ranged on one side. After a discussion lasting for two hours the Dewan announced that in view of the opinions expressed the bill would be referred to the Representative Assembly next session for its opinion.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Dec. 11.

When the Mysore Legislative Council assembled this morning the consideration of Government Bills was continued. Of these the Bills to amend the Mysore Vaccination Regulation evoked some opposition on the ground that there were two opinions regarding the efficacy of vaccination. The Bill which engendered most opposition was one which provided for a coffee cess for the sake of meeting part expenses for establishing a Coffee Experimental estate. The Bill provides for the levy of a small cess of as 2 per acre temporarily on coffee holdings exceeding five acres in extent. After a great deal of discussion permission to read the Bill in the Council was given by a large majority.

FOG IN LONDON.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 11.

The fog which has enveloped the southern half of England and since Tuesday afternoon still continues, although in London it lifted slightly at noon to-day it became dense again latter in the afternoon. All kind of transport in the area affected by fog suffered again to-day. Traffic on the continental airways remained suspended. In the Channel conditions were much worse than yesterday. From Ramsgate to Southampton shipping was at a standstill and many big liners were held up in roads. Lifeboats were out from several ports.—(B. O. W.)

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The following communique has been issue by the Controller of the Currency:—

The balance of gold standard reserve on the 30th November 1924 in England amounted to £40,238,974 and was held in the following form:—

Cash at the Bank of England £2,017; British Government securities (value as on the 30th September last) £30,047,063; British Government securities since purchased £10,189,894.

DUKE OF YORK.

DETAILS OF VISIT TO AFRICA.

Nairobi Dec. 12.—The Duke and Duchess of York will arrive on December 22nd at Mombasa. Landing at ten in the morning will be informal and only few presentations of the port officials and the Senior Commissioner will be made. Their Highnesses will then take a coast drive round the island. Addresses from various communities will be presented *en route*. They will attend in the afternoon the Landowners' Sports Club to see the picturesque spectacle of Swahili and Nagoma, and will leave in the evening for Nairobi in the Governor's special saloon, dining in the train.

Nairobi will be reached at four in the afternoon of 23rd. They will be met by the Governor, the Principal Officials, and the Members of the Legislative and Municipal Councils. The Guard of Honour will be provided by the King's African Rifles. Addresses will be presented by the various communities to which the Duke of York will make joint a reply. The ceremony will be very brief. They will then motor to the Government House. Their Highnesses will open on the Christmas Eve the Nairobi City Park. The Municipality will give public tea, during which the Native Military Band will play. On the Christmas morning, they will attend All Saints Church.

They will leave early on 26th by motorcar for Nern passing Mt. Kenya. A sporting camp will be pitched in the picturesque Neru country where Their Royal Highnesses will remain till January 9th and then proceed by car via Pumurti, Melawa, Lake Naivasha to Masai Country, which they will reach on 12th January. There is excellent shooting to be had here including elephant, buffalo, lion and several varieties of duck. They will remain there till 4th February hunting all over Masai and then return to Nairobi.

They will leave Nairobi on 7th for Nakuru and then branch off via new railway now under construction, to Eldoret, which they will reach on February 10th. They will spend two days horse riding and driving all over this part of the country and then leave by car for Kisumu, whence they will embark by steamer across Lake Victoria to Uganda and begin their Nile route.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for November show that imports amounted to £118,740,000 sterling and exports £68,150,816 sterling being decrease of £1,718,000 sterling and £435,822 sterling respectively compared with October.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Buchanan Dewars has bought Peter Dawsons' whisky stocks distilleries and other properties for two millions sterling. Reuter.

A cable received in Aberdeen says that Captain Alexander Kelly has been murdered by native robbers in North Nigeria. Capt. Kelly was an accountant in a Rangoon Bank before he went to Nigeria.—Reuter.

Sir E. N. Cook has been appointed the Financier Advisor to the Government of Siam.—Reuter.

In a Rugby Football match Oxford University beat Dublin Wanderers by thirty-nine points to seventeen.—Reuter.

At Coventry in fine weather and before 22,000 spectators All-Blacks defeated Warwickshire by twenty points to nil.—Reuter.

A Liverpool telegram says that the plates of the S.S. "Nowshera" have been repaired and she has proceeded.—Reuter.

A message from Northern Nigeria states that the murderers of Captain Alexander Kelly who was formerly sub-accountant in the Tata Bank, Rangoon, broke into his bungalow and stole money from a safe.—Reuter.

Tokio.—A report from Swatow says Fukkimaru is anchored south of the Namoa Island in eight fathoms. When she was visited on 9th instant all her holds were burning furiously and she had a heavy list to the starboard. It was impossible to get on board. The salvage vessel "Azuma Maru" left Moji on the 10th, but it is feared that she will be too late.—Reuter.

The Lloyds report that the royal mail steamer Arlidian "Malta" to Southampton is ashore on the hingles near needles and that three tugs have gone to her assistance. The vessel is expected to float with flood tide. —(B. O. W.)

The King of Norway arrived at Sandringham to-day on a visit to the Royal family. (B. O. W.)

London, Dec. 12.—A telegram from Kobe says that the British steamer "Soudan" from Bombay arrived there with her cargo on fire. The fire was extinguished, but about 250 bales of cotton were discharged slightly damaged.

Malta, Dec. 12.—The steamer "Marglen" will call here on the 24th instant to convey the families of the Gordon Highlanders to Port Said where they will rejoin the regiment which, it is understood, will sail for India aboard the "Marglen" if the situation in Egypt and the Sudan permits.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

The Madras Presidency Postmen's Conference held at Vellore under the presidency of Mr. C. Doraswami Iyengar M.L.A passed resolutions expressing disappointment at the reply given by the Government of India to the demands of the postmen and menials formulated at various provincial conference and adopted by the first All-India Postmen's Conference at Madras, and urging Government to sanction new scales of pay and the revision of the leave and pension rules. The Conference elected two delegates to the Second All-India Conference to be held at Delhi.

GLORY OF INDIAN ART.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

The members of the India Society, headed by Sir Francis Younghusband visited the India Office this afternoon for the purpose of viewing the oriental drawings. Lord Birkenhead welcoming them said that he was glad to be with those seeking to make known the fame and extend the reputation of the great artistic workers of India through the centuries. The field they studied was one of the richest in the world marked by variety and antiquity which no other country could equal. Lord Birkenhead paying a tribute to Indian sculpture and architecture hoped that the architects responsible for the construction of New Delhi would draw some inspiration with the encouragement of the Society from the great architectural examples surrounding them.

Lord Birkenhead subsequently unveiled a large painting from Wembley presented to the India Office by artist Frank Salisbury. The picture depicting India's Homage to the Unknown Warrior at Westminster Abbey performed by a Sikh orderly officers of the King on the occasion of the Duke of York's marriage occupies a prominent panel in the corridor on the first floor. Lord Birkenhead paid a tribute to Salisbury's generosity.—Reuter.

POLAND'S WAR DEBT.

BRITISH FINANCIERS' ACQUISITIONS

LONDON, Dec. 11.

Warsaw.—Poland has agreed to consolidate her war debt of four and half millions sterling to Britain on the same terms as the latter has obtained settling of her debt to the United States. The agreement does not entails guarantees on state property.

It is announced that the British financial groups have acquired an important interest *inter alia* in Banks sugar refineries exploitation in the state forests.

The British financial groups are negotiating as regards capitalisation of oil and textile industries and construction of railroads.—Reuter.

OCCUPIED GERMAN TERRITORY.

WHEN BRITISH TROOPS TO EVACUATE.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 11.

Mr. Baldwin made a statement in the House of Commons to-day regarding the evacuation of the Cologne Zone by the British troops. He was asked whether Government had considered the question of evacuating the first zone of the occupied German Territory at the end of five years as laid down by the treaty of Versailles. He replied that the question was being carefully considered. It would be realised that the decision was subject to allied agreement on the question of fact, namely, to what extent Germany would have carried out the conditions laid down by the Treaty of Versailles as precedent to evacuation.—(B. O. W.)

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Commons, to-day in course of a reply to Col. Yates with reference to the grievances of the Indian Recruited Officers of the Indian Service of Engineers regarding overseas pay, leave conditions and technical allowances, Lord Winterton announced that the Lee proposal had been accepted abolishing technical pay and raising the basic pay applicable to all members of the Indian Service of Engineer by Rs. 75 per mensem.

DOMINIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY.

In the Commons, replying to Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Baldwin stated that Government was communicating with the Dominion Governments and hoped to make an announcement shortly regarding the proposals for a preliminary enquiry into system of consultation on matters of foreign policy as outlined by Mr. Thomas on 20th July.

Replying to Sir Lane Mitchell who asked if there was any prospect of removal of rubber restriction in Malaya and Ceylon, Mr. Amery said he had received no representations from the Government of three territories. Suggestion of any such action was inadvisable at present.—Reuter.

BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

LEAFIELD, Dec. 11

Though there were reductions both in British imports and in British exports during November the total of both nearly approached the high standard of October and showed substantial advances compared with previous November. Imports amounted to £118,740,000 being a decrease of 1,718,000 compared with October, but an increase of £7,143,000 compared with previous November. Exports totalled £8,150,000 which is less by £35,000 than the figures for October but an advance of 2,382,000 on November last year. For eleven months imports amounted to £1,148,000,000 and an increase of £60,000,000 on the corresponding period last year while exports amounted to £26,800,000 an increase of 23,000,000.—(B. O. W.)

WHOLESALE PRICES OF CEREALS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The average level of the wholesale prices of cereals and pulses in India on or about the 15th November 1924 showed an increase of one per cent. as compared with a fortnight ago. Prices of maize rose by six per cent., jowar three per cent. and bajra one per cent. while those of wheat fell by one per cent. and of rice by two per cent. Prices of barley, gram and arhar dal remained stationery. There was a decrease of one per cent. in the prices of ghee and salt but raw sugar (gur) increased by three per cent.

MY PATH.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

It is my good fortune and misfortune to receive attention in Europe and America at the present moment. It is my good fortune in that my message is being studied and understood in the West. It is my misfortune in that it is also being either unconsciously exaggerated or wilfully distorted. Every truth is self-acting and possesses inherent strength. I therefore remain unperturbed even when I find myself grossly misrepresented. A kind European friend has sent me a warning which shows, if the information given to him be true, that I am being either wilfully or accidentally misunderstood in Russia. Here is the message:

"The Russian representative at Berlin, M. Krestinsky, would be asked by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to give an official welcome to Gandhi (?) and to profit by the situation to undertake Bolshevik propagandist activities among his followers. Besides, Krestinsky would be given the task of inviting Gandhi to come to Russia. He is authorised to give a subsidy for the publication of propagandist literature among the oppressed peoples of Asia; and he is to found, for the purposes of the Oriental Club and Secretariat, a purse in the name of Gandhi, for students who are of his ideas (of the ideas of Gandhi or of those of Moscow?). Finally three Hindus would be enlisted in this work. All this published in the Russian newspapers like the *Rul* of Oct. 18th."

The message gives the clue to the reports that I was likely to be invited to visit Germany and Russia. I need not say that I have received no such invitation at all, nor have I the slightest desire to visit these great countries. I am conscious of the fact that the truth for which I stand has not yet been fully accepted by India. It has not yet been fully vindicated. My work in India is still in the experimental stage. In such circumstances any foreign adventure on my part would be altogether premature. I should be fully satisfied if the experiment demonstrably succeeds in India.

My path is clear. Any attempt to use me for violent purposes is bound to fail. I have no secret methods. I know no diplomacy save that of truth. I have no weapon but non-violence. I may be unconsciously led astray for a while but not for all time. I have therefore well-defined limitations, within which alone I may be used. Attempts have been made before now to use me unlawfully more than once. They have failed each time so far as I am aware.

I am yet ignorant of what exactly Bolshevism is. I have not been able to study it. I do not know whether it is for the good of Russia in the long run. But I do know that in so far as it is based on violence and denial of God, it repels me. I do not believe in short-violent cuts to success. Those Bolshevik friends who are bestowing their attention on me should realise that however much I may sympathise with and admire worthy motives I am an uncompromising opponent of violent methods even to serve the noblest of causes. There is therefore really no meeting ground between the school of violence and myself. But my creed of non-violence not only does not preclude me but compels me even to associate with anarchists and all those who believe in violence. But that association is always with the sole object of weaning them from what appears to me to be their error. For experience convinces me that permanent good can never be the outcome of untruth and violence. Even if my belief is a fond delusion, it will be admitted that it is a fascinating delusion. —"Young India."

FOURTH BARROWS' LECTURE.

MYSTERIES OF LIFE AND DEATH.

The fourth Barrows' lecture was given yesterday at 6 in the Wilson College Hall by Rev. C. W. Gilkey of Chicago.

Mr. Gilkey said:—

"It is always easy when we read history to see the course of events in the light of the outcome which we know in advance, and so to miss the sense of uncertainty and anxiety which was so keen for the actual participants. This natural tendency has almost certainly lessened our understanding of the later days of Jesus' life. No small part of the tremendous grip and power that Jesus has had over mankind ever since has been due to the way in which he met the 'crisis' (to use an American expression) at the end.

For one thing, he refused to buy temporary success at too high a price; he was not afraid, as we so often are, to seem to fail. Again, he was ready to leave in God's hands a future that he could not exactly foresee; and how marvellously his trust was vindicated. Above all, he was ready to follow his dark hard pathway in the faith that it was God's will. It is no wonder that in so harsh a world as this, men in their suffering and sorrow have turned to him with the instinctive understanding that always binds together those who have suffered deeply; and if not always explanation of their cross, have found comfort and strength to bear it after him.

But these are not the only mysteries that Jesus faced and overcame. He faced what men call "the realities of life" at their worst: the suffering of innocence, the apparent indifference of the universe to it, the stupidity and bigotry and cowardice and cruelty and recklessness of human nature—the whole range of evil from folly to sin. He met it with a love to his nation, his friends, his enemies, and mankind, that has become our clearest and most irresistible revelation of the patient, suffering, forgiving, redeeming, and finally triumphant love of God Himself.

What light has fallen from his cross on human history: the temporary verdict reversed, his enemies the condemned, and he the judge. That revealing light searches our own consciences, reveals God's mysterious but mighty power to bring good out of evil, and shows us the cross of service and sacrifice as God's own way of overcoming evil with good and establishing His Kingdom in the hearts and affairs of men. The true emblem of Christianity is not a crown of glory nor a sword of conquest, but a cross of limitless love."

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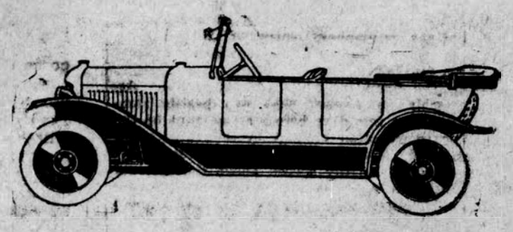

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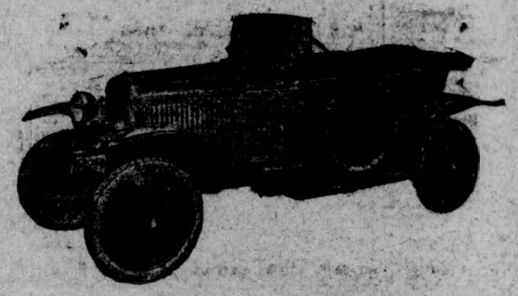

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POONA ELECTORAL RULES.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

The Director of Information, Bombay, sends the following for publication.

The following are the facts regarding the electoral rules for the Poona City Municipality about which there seems to be some misapprehension.

A copy of the revised rules was sent to Government in the first week in November. The last date for the publication of revised lists of voters was, under the law, November 29. The resolution of Government according sanction to the revised rules was received in the Municipal office late on the 28th of November, a few hours after the publication of the voters' lists by the Chief Officer of the Municipality. Those lists were prepared in accordance with the qualifications of voters in force under the old rulers but the arrangement of wards was in accordance with the new rules, as it was within the power of the Commissioner to sanction this arrangement. The position was considered at a meeting of the Municipality when it was resolved by a majority that as the lists of voters were published in accordance with the rules existing prior to the receipt of Government sanction to the new rules, they could not be changed and further arrangements regarding the lists should be made in accordance with the rules that were in force when the lists were published. It was then represented to Government that the position might lead to legal disputes and complications and the President of the Municipality asked that the operation of new rule No. 7 regarding the qualifications of voters should be suspended until the new triennial elections were over.

In the circumstances Government have directed that rule 7 of the revised municipal election rules should be suspended until the forthcoming municipal elections are over.

MR. POLAK AT POONA.

TO SEE MAHATMAJI AT AHMEDABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA CITY, Dec. 12.

Mr. H. S. L. Polak arrived here yesterday and leaves to-night for Bombay on his way to Ahmedabad to see Mahatma Gandhi He was entertained to tea yesterday afternoon by the Deccan Sabha. Among the institutions visited by him during his stay here were the Seva Sadan, the Indian Law Society's Law College and the Fergusson College. At Poona, he was the guest of the Servants of India Society. Mr. Polak embarks for England on the New Year's Day.

TAXATION ENQUIRY.

(Continued from page 9.)

settled tracts economic distress has shown inequity of increasing burden of rent for cultivators and exempting zamindars from new or additional burdens while the increasing chain of rent receivers in other parts who eat up profits of agriculture have so far resisted encroachment of the tax-collector upon the preserve of agricultural income. Thus whether the Government or the landlord encroaches upon standard wages of cultivation by exacting an undue share of produce the result of the transgression is the same. On account of the widespread adoption of the principles of sub-division rights in land there has developed long chain of rent receivers and rent payers. Between the big rent receivers and actual cultivators there is a host of middlemen who are squeezing the cultivators out of the position of landholders. In Bengal the creation of class of 'patnidars' and 'darpatnidars' and other inferior owners has been a serious evil. All these factors have brought about a marked alteration in the distribution of agricultural income."

ABOLISH LAND REVENUE.

The President:—How would you remedy the situation?

Dr. Mukerjee:—I want to abolish the present system of land revenue altogether and introduce a system of agricultural profits as it is in vogue in France.

The President:—You want legislation against fractionisation of the land?

Dr. Mukerjee:—Yes, because it will result in discouraging continuous increase of class of rent receivers and intermediaries. I see in many parts of India ordinary cultivators are ceasing to labour themselves and become more or less rent receivers.

The President:—What do you attribute that to?

Dr. Mukerjee:—To some extent the system of taxation is responsible. When agriculture becomes unprofitable they begin to speculate and sell the land off. That is why evictions and forced sales are far more numerous in places where there is large fragmentation of lands.

Dr. Hyder questioned the accuracy of Dr. Mukerjee's statement and asked how there could be continuous rise in the price of land in Northern India if agriculture were unprofitable.

Dr. Mukerjee replied that the land was going out from the class of cultivators into the hands of those who did not live by labour. There was always readjustment of classes which accompanied redistribution of income.

The Maharaja of Burdwan: You mean that the holding is not unprofitable in itself but it is becoming unprofitable to a particular class?

Dr. Mukerjee:—Yes.

ECONOMIC HOLDING.

Replying to Sir Percy Thompson Dr. Mukerjee said that the tenant was unable to keep the land after paying to the landlord because there was practically nothing left to enable him to live. He therefore went to the Mahajan or the intermediary and thus he contracted heavy debts. This indebtedness was growing from generation to generation. The size of economic holding must be found before fixing the limit of taxation. The nature of the crop, climate and soil as well as marketing facilities have to be taken into account in the definition of an economic small holding. The inequity of increasing the burden of rent was also shown where the permanent settlement existed.

Here the Maharaja of Burdwan remarked "In Bengal the actual superior landlord is not the man who makes the biggest profit. The rackrenting is done by the patnidars to whom Dr. Mukherjee has referred"

The president: You want to get at the rackrenter by heavy duties on estates, probates, legacies and succession duties in permanently settled tracts of India as well as in those where inferior landlordism has developed?

Dr. Mukherjee: I say so in the memorandum.

Replying to Dr. Paranjpye and Sir Percy Thompson, Dr. Mukherjee said that the extent of the economic holding should be such as would bear taxation. If it was less then there should be no taxation. He did not agree with Dr. Paranjpye that the result of his proposal would be to reduce the holdings so as to escape all tax.

Sir Percy Thompson: But you think that by taxing uneconomic holdings as well, you would encourage cultivators to have economic holdings?

Dr. Mukherjee: We cannot expect that consumption immediately under our present social system and peoples traditional attachment to the soil.

AGRICULTURAL EXPENSES.

The committee then examined the witness as regards the figures he had quoted about the agricultural expenses and the average price of economic holding whose size he had reckoned as ten beghas. Dr. Mukherjee estimated the expenses of cultivation at Rs. 52-12-0 (not including the cost of maintaining the oxen), Dr. Mukherjee pointed out that the expenses of cultivation were nearly or just covered because his capital also amounted to Rs. 52. He was of opinion that the tax on uneconomic holding would entail loss of the physical efficiency of the cultivator and his family and lead to the transfer of the holding into the hands of money lending or middle classes.

The committee questioned several of the figures regarding incidence of land revenue per head of population as quoted by Dr. Mukherjee and produced their unofficial figures. The witness stuck to his own figures some of which he averred were taken from official publications and some from Mr. Gokhale's speeches.

This closed the examination of Dr. Mukherjee. On the 17th instant Dr. Balakrishna of Rajaram College Kolhapur will be examined. It is understood that Professor C. N. Vakil, Sir Ganga Ram and Professor Wadia will be examined in the course of next week but the exact dates of their examination are not known.

COURTESY TO R.I.Y. PASSENGERS.

A STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavatty sends us copy of a letter he has addressed to the Inspector-General of Police:—

December 10.

The Inspector-General, of Police,
Camp, POONA.

Dear Sir,

I hope you will excuse me for troubling you in a matter which I myself feel unpleasant.

The Facts are as under:—That I was travelling by 2nd class from Bombay to Belgaum via Poona on Sunday the 7th instant. The train arrived Poona at about 7-45 p.m. and I got into a second class compartment where a berth was reserved for me on previous intimation to B. & M. Railway. My clerk and servants who were travelling with me were third class passengers and they had accommodated themselves in practically an overcrowded compartment of the train. When I went to see personally how they were accommodated, I found them inconveniencing themselves as well as their fellow-passengers, as the compartment was practically full. I saw in the mean time near the postal Van one compartment quite vacant and I thought that it would be more suitable for my staff whom I had seen standing in the other carriage above referred to. I told my clerk to transfer their luggage to that small compartment, but I was told by my clerk that they had already seen that compartment but they were not allowed by a constable of M. & S. M. Railway, and, therefore, I went straight to that compartment when I saw myself your constable No. sitting just at the entrance door of the compartment with two legs on the opposite berth. I first tried to see a label of reservation but as I could not see any mark of the reservation of the compartment. I enquired of the constable above referred to as to whether that compartment was a reserved compartment and he replied that it was reserved for the Fozdar and he was sitting there by his orders. I doubted this statement and so asked the Ticket Inspector and other Railway servants about this and I was informed by them that they had not reserved that carriage for any party at all I accordingly returned to the said comparment and told my servants to get into it as very little time was left for the train to start. I also told their fellow-passengers who were also standing in that compartment to go to that compartment if they liked. Then my clerk first tried to enter the compartment. The said constable obstructed him by not allowing him to enter the compartment. I again went there and saw a small crowd of men. I myself opened the door but the said constable forcibly shut it. I then told him to take me to the Fozdar who had given him orders not to allow any passenger. He said that it was not his business and if I liked I should go to him; I said that the Railway was not a paternal property of any body and every member of the public had an equal right to enjoy the facilities which the railway is bound to give to its passengers. I explained to him that as a member of the Police Department it was his first duty to give protection to the passengers but on the contrary it was scandalous on his part to behave in a manner most objectionable like this. Some respectable and enlightened gentlemen, including my Poona Agent, Mr. Valchand of Messrs. Khemchand Dayalji, 538 Centre Street, Poona Camp, a well known and respectable firm as well as a Parsee gentleman who was a railway official, were present amongst the crowd. There was also a European young gentleman who was Ticket Inspector standing by my side on the platform. These gentlemen also pursuaded this constable but all in vain. When I said that now the matter has come to such a pass that we shall have to forcibly get into the compartment and his conduct would be reported to the higher authorities and how he responded? He insolently replied to my utter astonishment that he did not care even a two pence for anybody as he was acting under the instructions of his fozdar who was the only officer whose orders he was going to respect. When this was going on a party of two ordinary passengers, one old lady and another male passenger arrived and the door was opened for them by the constable. At this juncture on opening of the door I myself took the opportunity of getting into the compartment and asked my clerk to follow me as the servants in the meantime had to be accommodated elsewhere on account of the obstinacy of the constable. The constable then went away and returned with another constable No. 160 whom he introduced as the Head constable who had given him orders. This Head constable used due civility in the conversation and said that if any man were not properly accommodated he would try to make room for them but I suspect that for his relations and friends he must have given instructions to the constable No. 141 to reserve accommodation for them. However, this is a matter for you to investigate as I have no concern with them. I am only concerned with my complaint against the rough, insolent and obstructive behaviour of the party concerned.

I have written to you everything in detail with a view to give you an exact idea of showing you the unbearable attitude and arbitrary action on the part of your constable from whom, as a rule, we the passengers usually expect due civility, protection, and avoidance of undue obstructions from some troublesome fellow-passengers in the train. I hope you will kindly excuse for this trouble and favour me with the information as to what measures you have been good enough to take to avoid such annoying occurrences to the travelling public.

RANGOON CORPORATION.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 12.

Mr. J. R. Vakharia appeared to-day before the District Magistrate and applied for bail on behalf of Maung Myin, Corporation Thugyi of the Tamwe Circle, Rangoon, who surrendered to-day. Twenty days previously a warrant of arrest had been issued against him, on a charge of misappropriating Corporation money amounting to about Rs. 68,000. Counsel said that probably accused would plead guilty and pray for leniency. He wanted to be released on bail in order to make up the accounts which would be to the interests of the Corporation. After some discussion with counsel for the prosecution and the defence the Court decided to consult the Corporation on the question of bail. The next hearing was fixed for 23rd instant and the accused was remanded in custody.

CHAMPIONS HONOURED.

FUNCTION AT ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The members of the Islam Gymkhana entertained the Muslim team, winners of this year's Quadrangular Cricket, at a party held in their honour on Friday evening. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President of the Gymkhana presided, and among those present were Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Cumming, Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. P. Vithal, Captain of the Hindu team (Runners up) Mr. Shetye Mr. H. D. Kanga, Mr. Lam, Secretary of the Parsi Gymkhana, Mr. Shwaib Quoreshi and the Hindu and Parsi Umpires.

A number of telegraphic messages were received from various Muslim Clubs and Gymkhanas from several parts of the country congratulating the Muslim team upon their well-deserved victory and brilliant sportsmanship.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, on behalf of the Islam Gymkhana, in a short speech eulogised the Muslim team for winning the ribbons and becoming the pioneer Muslim champions in Quadrangular Cricket since its starting in 1912. He then distributed prizes to the members of the team and congratulated them heartily.

The function was thoroughly successful and was enjoyed by everybody present.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING BY A LADY.

PROCLAMATION FOR APPEARING BEFORE COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 11.

Mr. A. Gledhill, Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate has ordered the issue of a proclamation against Mrs. Farrell for appearing before the Court to answer a charge under section 279 Indian Penal Code for rash and negligent driving that led to a collision on November 1st 1923 at the junction of York Road and Signal Pagoda Road between a motor car driven by her and a motor cycle ridden by Mr. Pattison, late Superintendent, Mayo Marine Institute. It transpired in the course of evidence that Mr. Pattison was first admitted into hospital on the day of the accident and was suffering from compound fracture of bones in his leg. He was discharged from hospital in May but readmitted in September when it was found that he was suffering from Septicaemia to which he succumbed in November 25th 1924. The Police have not been able to trace Mrs. Farrell's whereabouts, but it transpired from her husband's evidence that she is now in Vancouver.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 12.

Hydaspe, Bebington, Durban.
City of Manchester, Ewing, Liverpool.
General Petteti, Cherobia, Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.

China, Cossey, Aden.
Varela, Baird, Busreh.

LOADING.

Dec. 12.

Steamer Devanha for Aden.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer British Sailor for Manomerah.
Steamer Trevotnae for Antwerp.
Steamer Ruddekerk for Calcutta.

S. S. Hydaspe:—The steamer Hydaspe, Captain R. Bebington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The City Line steamer City of Manchester, Captain W. MacEwing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. General Petteti:—The Graham T. Coy.'s steamer General Petteti, Captain M. Cherobina, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S. S. China:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer China, Captain W. Y. Cossey, will sail to-day from harbour for Aden, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Varela, S. K. Baird, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(FRIDAY, December 12.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Argonfels Karachi 12/12 L Edwards
3 C Manchester 3,566 tons K'chi NF, K Nixon and Co.
5 Silvio Pellico, 3330, K'chi, 16/12, L Trieste.
8 Clan Urquhart, Murmugno, 12/12, J F Co.
11 Genoa, Genoa, 15/12, M Italiana.
12 Crostafels, 3078, K'chi, NF, L Edwards and Co.
12a Silurus, 1290, N.F. N.F. M Supdt. B P T.
14 Dongola, 4279, China, Japan 21/12, M and Co.
17 Registan, 2615, Dunkirk, 16/12, T M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura, 1905, P Gulf, 17/12, M M and Co.
6 Pasha, 3196, Java, 16/12, T M and Co.
8 Ceylon Maru, 2935, Kobe, 15/12, N Y Kaisha.
9 Ajis Maru, Kobe, 14/12, O S K Kaisha
10 and 11 Jalapanaka, 2630, Rangoon, 14/12, S S N Co.
12 & 13 Chindwara 3307 Rangoon N.F. M M and Co.
14 Chakla, 1727, K'chi, 13/12, M M and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Alimedi, 1551, Basra, 15/12, S Hussen Co.
B Kilpatrick, 129, Malabar Coast, 13/12, M Rattansey.
C H Orna, 2997, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
D E Hakodate Maru, 3254, Japan, 19/12, N Y Kaisha.
N Chakrata, 3602, Calcutta, NF, M M and Co.
Q Bahaduri, N.F. N.F. B S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 12

S. S. Devanha for London:—10 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 3 bales Embroidered Numdas, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 3 cases cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 390 cwts Persian Raisel Gum, H A Shoostary, 200 bales Hemp, C Peraj and Co, 100 cwts Bunalo Horns, L Thuria and Sons, 100 bales Woollen Carpets, Donton and Co, 500 cwts Myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 25 bales Cow Hides Tanned, F E Boyce and Son, 3 bales Takir Skins, Cox and King's Shipping A Ltd, 500 cwts Millerseed, A Durst, 1 bundle cotton and Woollen Carpets, M M T Afshar, 37½ cwts Fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co, 120 bales Hemp, A Durst, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 10,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwts Linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Marseilles:—4,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, J F Campbell and Co Ltd, 50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Genova for Naples:—2,000 cwts Wheat, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Registan for Avonmouth:—50,000 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Aurgma for Smyrna:—25 bales cotton sheeting, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

City of Manchester for Dunkirk:—15,500 cwts Linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 2,000 cwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 500 cwts Mustardseed, Volkart Bros, 4,000 cwts Groundnuts, Volkart Bros, 110 bales cotton, D Currimbhoy and Co, 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

S. S. Argonfels for Antwerp:—50 bales Hemp, A Durst, 100 bales Hemp, D M Boomgaji, 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd, 5,000 cwts Groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—91 bundles Hemp Rope, G A Kasam.

For Havre:—56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Treventhex for Antwerp:—10,000 cwts Groundnuts, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S. S. Crostafels for Hamburg:—1,001 cwts Myrabollams, P Mathramas and Co Ltd, 6 bales cotton Fly, M Chandulal and Co, 50 bales Hemp, R Ramjiwan, 50 bales Hemp, I Dawoodbhoy and Co, 75 cwts Gum Kattera, T Dawoodbhoy and Co, 7 cwts Bees wax, I Dawoodbhoy and Co, 256 bales cotton fly, D H Bode and Sons, 110 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Rotterdam:—165 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Silvio Pellico for Constantinople:—19 cwts Mendhi Powder, A H Dial, 21 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

For Trieste:—4,700 Rapeseed, Ralli Bros, 15 cwts Almondseed, N Mulji and Co, 212 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd, 95 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 68 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Varna:—2 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

For Salonica:—2 bales cotton sheeting, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S. S. Alps Maru for Hongkong:—60 bales cotton Twist, Birla Bros, 200 bales cotton yarn, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—1100 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Kobe:—88 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Ceylon Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, C Damji and Sons.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co, 50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd, 1,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

For Moji:—200 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hakodate Maru for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co, 2,000 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd, 400 bales cotton, S Hemraj and Co.

S. S. Dongola for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, C Bomanji and Co, 500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 12.

S. S. Argenfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Hamburg:—25 cases Cotton goods, 64 cases wool, 139 cases nails, 145 cases rivets 400 cases Aluminium circles, 50 cases Empty Bottles, 60 cases Aloes, 55 cases German Silver Circles, 28 cases Sulphur, 1,000 cases Spirits, 100 cases Safety Matches, 970 cases Beer, 18 cases Enamelled ware, 25 cases Earthenware, 20 cases Chinese Blue, 623 cases Hollow Glass, 100 cases German Brandy, 30 cases Rum, 99 cases Aniline colours, 4 casks Aniline colours, 10 casks colours, 32 cases colours, 326 casks Yellow Metal circles, 100 bundles Yellow Metal Circles, 25 bundles Hurricane Lanterns, 43 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 505 packages Hurricane Lamps, 121 packages Strawboards, 111 bales Strawboards, 760 bales paper, 100 packages copper sheets, 149 cases Bolts and Nuts, 73 bags Bolts and Nuts, 26 sacks Bolts and Nuts, 50 frames Yellow Metal Sheets, 200 bundles yellow Metal Sheets, 300 bundles Yellow Metal Squares, 800 bundles Brass Sheets, 31 cases brass Sheets, 50 barrels White Oil, 355 casks White Oil, 200 casks Mercury Oil, 60 casks Tabac Salt, 140 casks Hyposulphate of soda, 75 casks Safety fuse, 40 casks Bichromate of Potash, 450 casks Chlorate of Potash, 1,514 pieces Steel Plates, 92 D/bags Carraway seed, 50 bags Saltpetre, 100 D/bags Epsom salt, drums Caustic Potash, 1,154 drums Magnesium Chloride, 100 bags Alum of Potash Lump.

S. S. Bremen:—581 bundles Steel Circles, 50 bundles wire canvas, 5049 bundles Steel Sheets, 2,173 pieces Steel Sheets, 400 pieces Angles, 852 pieces Steel Plates, 464 bundles Steel Plates, 50 bundles Wire, 770 coils wire, 1,142 reels wire, 136 reels paper, 180 bales paper, 215 mats Empty bottles, 77 crates Empty bottles, 279 cases empty bottles, 100 packages copper sheets, 653 bundles copper sheets, 707 bags Bolts and Nuts, 563 bags Rivets, 40 cases Rivets, 112 cases Aluminium Circles, 16 cases Ivory, 97 cases Beer, 20 cases Liquor, 31 cases Earthenware, 80 cases nails, 72 cases Screws, 250 kegs Steel Bars.

For Antwerp:—36 crates Tiles, 100 bags Tiles, 26 cases Tiles, 2452 cases Window glass, 147 cases Panel Pins, 94 cases Tacks, 35 cases Brandy, 26 cases Earthenware, 143 cases Champagne, 23 cases Chocolate, 25 cases Brass ware, 626 cases Nails, 40 cases Cheese, 100 cases Milk, 145 cases Aniline colours, 26 casks Aniline colours, 10 barrels aniline colours, 360 barrels Alizarine paste, 30 cases Dyes Dry, 200 kegs Dyes paste, 21 kegs Hydrosulphite of soda, 900 D/bags Bolts and Nuts, 11 bales Blankets, 350 bags Rawers, 10 coils wire, 100 rolls wire, 200 bundles wire, 31 bundles paper, 963 bundles Tees, 105 pieces Tees, 169 pieces Pipes, 50 pieces Tubes, 585 bundles Tubes, 286 bundles Angles, 1,494 pieces Angles, 750 pieces Steel Plates, 125 pieces Steel Rods, 1,400 bundles steel rods, 4,900 bundles steel sheets, 4,875 bundles steel bars, 29,073 packages Steel bars, 2,311 packages joists, 890 bundles Steel Circles, 3,505 bundles Hoops, 200 casks Barytes, 1,280 casks China Clay.

From Port Said:—106 bags Almonds.

S. S. Aungban, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, from Rangoon:—100 cases Candles, 25 casks Mineral Grease, 1,180 casks Lubricating Oil, 400 casks Kerosine oil, 1,730,905 imp gallons kerosine oil, 630 bundles shooks, 26 bags Stearine.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

In the annual general meeting of the above Committee held on Sunday last, the 7th instant, the annual report of the work done by this Committee for the year ending 30th September, 1924, was adopted "nem con" subject to the clause, relating to the report of this Committee's Taluka Congress Committee, Matunga (G. I. P. Railway), and statement of audited accounts,—Since they were not ready,—being deleted and the same to be considered in an adjourned meeting of the General Body to be called at a later date. The same meeting elected the following office-bearers for the current year (beginning from October 1st, 1924, and ending on 30th September, 1925):—

1. Dr. D. D. Sathaye, President.

(2) Sjts. Jinabhai P. Joshi and R. V. Nadkarni, Vice-Presidents.

3. Sjts. S. V. Deshpande and C. K. Narayana Swamy, Secretaries.

4. Ganpatrishankar N. Desai, Treasurer.

Besides the 18 members in the B. P. C. C. from this Ward, the following seven members were also elected to the Council of the above Committee:—

Messrs. (1) V. H. Joshi, (2) N. V. Kulkarni, (3) D. A. Bhatavdeokar, (4) H. P. Desai, (5) R. T. Masulkar, (6) R. K. Pai, (7) D. R. Mayekar.

SUNDAY'S MEETING CANCELLED.

The urgent general meeting of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee to be held on Sunday (the 14th instant), as announced yesterday, has been cancelled since there is no necessity for the same.

2ND ALL-INDIA SPIRITUALISTIC CONFERENCE.

This Conference will be held at Belgaum during the Congress Week. Exact dates will be announced hereafter. The minimum fee for visitors and delegates is Re. 1. All correspondence regarding accommodation, etc., should be addressed to the Secretary, the Kandinde, Editor, "Pareekshak", Belgaum. This will be a very important session of the Conference. Experienced spiritualists will attend it and narrate their experience of spirit communication. The ways for the spread of this Science in India will be considered. Seances will be held in private circles, demonstrating the truth and utility of spirit communication. Spirit Photographs will also be exhibited.

OUTWARD MAILS.

Bombay, 12th December, 1924

For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1. England			
2. Austria and Italy			
3. Japan (superscribed)	S/S Alps Maru.	13th Dec. 24.	6-30 p.m.
4. China "			
5. Singapore "			
6. Shanghai			
7. Straits Settlements			
8. Mauritius			
9. East Africa			
10. South Africa			
11. Seychelles			

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 12.

The disturbed conditions in the extreme North and Central parts of the country have almost disappeared. The North-east monsoon is strengthening in the South of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been local in the West Central Provinces and South-east Madras. A few falls occurred in the Punjab Hills, the East United Provinces and Kashmir. Jubbulpore reports three-quarters of an inch of rain.

A feeble Western disturbance is beginning to effect the Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Central Provinces and extension in South Madras.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

The United Provinces (Eastern Circle) 9th Decr:—Prospects of wheat and gram are good. Sugarcane is poor. Late rice is good. Irrigation of rabi crops is in full swing. The pressing of sugarcane has been started. The harvesting of rices is going on.

The Eastern Circle, Ballia District:—Week ending Decr. 5th:—There was no remarkable change in the weather throughout the week. Cultivators have finished their sowing even in the low-lying lands of the District. The threshing of bajra and juar and the harvesting of the paddy crop is now going on. Market prices of all grains, except rice, show a downward tendency. There is no complaint of cattle disease.

Bihar and Orissa, Decr. 9th.—There was practically no rain during the week. The standing crops are reported to be generally good, but some damage has been done by recent rains to paddy in Balamau, and to pulses and mustard in the parts of Puri. Insects have also caused some damage to low-land paddy in parts of Gaya. The pressing of sugarcane is increasing. The sowing of rabi crops and the harvesting of winter paddy continue.

The price of common rice has risen in two districts, fallen in six and remained stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at the headquarters excluding Angul is 7.10 seers per rupee against 7.63 seers, last week, and that of maize is 10.37 against 9.91 seers.

The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient.

Cattle disease is reported from nine districts.

The condition of the standing crop in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported as good.

GROUNDNUT CROP IN BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 10.

The third provincial forecast of the groundnut crop in Burma for 1924-25 shows a total area sown of 4,16,500 acres, the area destroyed 10,960 and area measured 4,05,540 acres, being an increase of 7,300 acres, a decrease of 11430 and an increase of 84,430 acres, respectively, as compared with the corresponding estimate of last year, and an increase of 25,371 acres, a decrease of 21,794 and an increase of 45,165 acres, respectively, as compared with the final figures of last year. The season has been favourable. A good harvest is being gathered and the quality is good. The provincial out-turn is estimated at 160,000 tons of nut in shell.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, December, 11.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29.957
Temperature of Air	73.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermomgter	64.7 "
Dew Point	58.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	61% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.2 "
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6 "
Minimum do. do.	65.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, E, NW, NNW, NNE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	154 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Fri.	12	11	36	26	1	12	6	1	19	6
		..		..			17	2	16	2
Sat.	13	14	58	26	5	13	0	48	19	4
		8	18	25	3		14	2	18	5
Sun.	14	8	22	25	10	14	2	35	20	8
		21	82	26	8		14	57	17	6
M.	15	1	28	23	3	15	7	42	19	6
		13	16	25	7		19	14	17	0
Tu.	16	1	59	27	11	16	8	20	19	9
		13	51	25	3		19	14	17	8
W.	17	2	30	27	6	17	8	57	19	10
		14	33	24	11		20	20	18	5
Th.	18	3	8	27	1	18	9	42	19	11
		15	24	24	6		21	3	19	3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 13	(Sat)	Sunrise 7h. 2m.	Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 14	(Sun)	Sunrise 7h. 2m.	Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 15	(Mon)	Sunrise 7h. 3m.	Sunset 6h. 3m.
Dec. 16	(Tues)	Sunrise 7h. 4m.	Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 17	(Wed)	Sunrise 7h. 4m.	Sunset 6h. 4m.
Dec. 18	(Thurs)	Sunrise 7h. 5m.	Sunset 6h. 5m.
Dec. 19	(Fri)	Sunrise 7h. 5m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 20	(Sat)	Sunrise 7h. 6m.	Sunset 6h. 6m.
Dec. 21	(Sun)	Sunrise 7h. 7m	Sunset 6h. 6m.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED BY RAJENDRA PRASAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, Dec. 12.

Preparations for the Swadeshi Exhibition are proceeding apace. Exhibits from the Mysore State will reach here on the 18th instant. Almost all the stalls in the exhibition enclosure are engaged. Nearly 25 khaddar shops will be opened at the exhibition. There will be more than eight demonstration parties from the different provinces. Special arrangements for electric lighting in the exhibition enclosure have been made. The electric lighting will enable the committee to keep the exhibition open till late at night.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has accepted the invitation of the committee to open the exhibition on the 23rd instant. The exhibition will be opened at 8 in the morning, when Mr. Gandhi and other leaders will be present.

PROPOSED ENHANCEMENT OF RATES.

C. P. AGRICULTURISTS' PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AKOLA, Dec. 11.

Much excitement has been caused amongst the agriculturists of Matkapur and Khamgaon Taluqs regarding the proposed enhancement of rates in revenue assessment in those taluqs. "Maratha Samachar," a local vernacular paper devoted to the cause of agriculturists has issued two special numbers exhorting the agriculturists to lodge organised protests against it. Rao Bahadur Damle and Rao Bahadur Mahajani of local Liberal Association have published articles under their signatures criticising the Government proposals and requesting Government to extend the time for submitting criticism thereon at least six months. Public meetings were also held at Khamgaon and in Malkapur taluka requesting the local Government for such an extension of time.

At the bungalow of Mr. R. B. Damle, a meeting of the members of all shades of public opinion was held in which small study circles were formed to study the subject and draft a memorandum of criticism on the proposals.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 8.)

ty standard-bearer of their respective faiths. The demand for communal representation and separate electorates on the part of the Muslims was the next natural step in their march towards exclusive communal progress. The Government, on its side, found a natural and welcome ally in Sir Syed and his school of Muslims and began to encourage their demands for special representation both in the Legislatures and the Services. The "political importance" of the Muslims also assumed the rank of a war-cry. Hindus all over India resented this, but none more vehemently than those of the U.P. and the Punjab. To those who want to trace the development and growth of this idea, the early volumes of the "Comrade" will furnish an interesting and an illuminating study.

The Reaction

What was the root of the claim about the political importance of the Muslims? The fact that they had been the rulers of India for centuries and also the fact that there still existed several independent Muslim states outside India. It is a well-known historical fact that Sir Syed himself was opposed to the Muslims of India sending any help to the Turks in the war with Russia in 1877-78. I don't know if he was a Pan-Islamist. I am inclined to think that he was not. In any case, he was strongly opposed to the idea of the Indian Muslims meddling with the affairs of outside Muslim states. Indian Muslims, however, soon found out that Great Britain like other European powers, was only as much interested in the independent Muslim states as it suited its Imperial interests. Suspicions began to be entertained that perhaps the attitude of the Indian Government towards Indian Muslims was only a neurotic to prevent them from taking any active interest in the affairs of Muslim states outside India. The alliance of the educated Muslims with the Government had its natural influence upon the masses. The classes and the masses were both permeated with the idea that the Government was their friend and anti-Hindu. There were European officials who rubbed it into their consciousness as much as they could. But the reaction was bound to come. It came in two ways. Firstly the Muslims began to raise their demands so high that even the Government found it impossible to meet them. Secondly, the gradual fall and dismemberment of the Muslim empires of Turkey and Egypt opened the eyes of Indian Muslims as to the value of British friendship. First came the occupation of Egypt; then came the rapid contraction of the Turkish empire by the loss of its Christian provinces; next came the Italian war on Tripoli which was a purely Muslim country. Finally came the war with Turkey, with the dismemberment of the Turkish empire by the treaty of Severes. This brought about a complete change in the political views of some of the Muslim leaders and gave birth to the Non-co-operation idea.

It is not implied that during all this time there were no Muslim leaders who stood for alliance with Hindus for the purposes of political freedom as against alliance with Government and consequent political dependence. It must be said to the honour of Messrs. Badruddin Tyebji, Rahimatulla Sayani and Rasul among the dead and Maulana Abul-Kalam Azad Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, Hasan Imam and Mazhar-ul-Haq, among the living that they always stood for political unity between Hindus and Muslims.

It was left for Lord Morley, the great Liberal thinker and statesman of Great Britain, to finally sanction, at the instance of the Indian bureaucracy, the canker of communal representation with sephrate electorate into the Indian system, and this arrangement was subsequently sanctified by the pact of Lucknow arrived at by the Liberal leaders of both the communities.

This, in brief, is the history of communal representation. I have said nothing as to its necessity or otherwise, and before I do that I want to comment briefly on the policy of the late Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and also trace the growth of Pan-Islamism in India.

MISSING TEA-PLANTER FOUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

A report has been received that Mr. A. G. Thompson, who disappeared from Sycotta Tea Estate in Assam on November 24th has been found in a forest. He is weak as a result of privation and the cause of his disappearance is not yet

ANNIVERSARY OF TURKISH REPUBLIC.

MUSTAFA KAMAL'S REVIEW OF SITUATION

TURKEY & INDIAN UNITY CONFERENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4

On the 29th of October the Turkish Republic celebrated her first anniversary with great jubilation. Streets were beflagged, shops were decorated, public demonstrations and military march past took place as on the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the triumphant entry of the Turkish troops in Stamboul, about which I wrote in my last letter.

The President while addressing the Assembly in Angora that was hastily summoned a few days before on account of the acute situation created by the threatening British Note on the Mosul incident, delivered a lengthy speech about the internal situation and foreign relations of the Republic, necessary portions of which I quote down below. The speech was remarkably devoid of facts and figures that might have been otherwise helpful in corroborating the assertions, contained in the speech.

Regarding the internal situation, the President said:—

"Excepting the Assyrian incident on the borders of Iraq and the Erzerum earthquake, there has been order and tranquility in the land. The new laws have been fairly well carried out. The new order of things has been made to stabilise. The question of the exchange of populations is yet pending the final decision. The Assembly should take special note of the needs of Theracian and other Turkish emigrants, who yet stand in need of great help. The Turkish Army is fully equipped and ready to protect the rights of the nation as it did during the troublesome past. But the Naval and Aerial programmes demand special attention and labours of the Assembly and the nation. Finances of the country are being brought on a sound footing and efforts are being made to lighten the burden of taxes, inspite of the fact that no foreign loans are contracted. Trade prospects are bright and efforts are made to improve agriculture, which is yet the main industry of the country. In the field of public health fight against malaria is a great problem, for this epidemic otherwise threatens to sap the vitality of the people. In the sphere of public instruction, the new system is working well. Mixed schools for boys and girls have so far proved a success. Old prejudices are vanishing. Although the need for good "Republican" teachers is sorely being felt, yet it is hoped that the Republic shall tide over these difficulties. The juridical code, though, compiled in a haste, has yet helped us in speeding up and facilitating the court procedures. The crying need of the country is the development of means of communication and transport that shall open new resources and develop the old sources of income. The Assembly should devote special attention to this problem also. The capital is being constructed, but much yet remains to be done to make it a modern capital."

As regards foreign relations of the Republic, the Pasha hoped that the Mosul question would be settled in a manner that would do justice to the rightful claims of Turkey. Special friendly relations exist between the Republic and Soviet Russia as in the past, it is even now, the political belief of the Republic to maintain those relations with Persia, Afghanistan and France also friendly relations have been maintained. Normal diplomatic relations have been established with other countries since the signing of the Lausanne Peace.

The speech was favourably received by the Assembly and was almost punctuated with cheers from the audience.

A NEW PARTY IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The latest event of importance here, is, that some generals like Kazim Kara Beker Pasha, Ali Fauda Pasha and some Ambassadors, like Mukhtar Bey, the Turkish Representative in Moscow, have resigned their posts in the Army or the diplomatic service in preference to their seats in the National Assembly. It is being surmised that a new party will be formed in the Assembly as a healthy counterpoise to the party in power at present i.e. the President's Party, generally known as the People's Party. Rauf Bey is the prospective leader of the Party to be born, though he has contradicted the rumours about his leadership.

It is feared here, that the wording of the reply of the Angora Government to the proposals of the Indian Delegation, might be taken in India to mean a refusal of passports. But as the people here say, sentiments should play no part in politics, specially when one takes into account the difficulties of the Government here, one should, in no case, be influenced by the apparently dry answer of the Government. Our Muslim leaders, specially, before whom are every day cropping up new problems in Islamic lands that demand an immediate solution should never be influenced by these and other things for the correct solution of these very important questions, a thorough knowledge and correct information, personally gathered on the spot, is extremely necessary and is urgently needed. Though only an opportunity for private conversations is offered, yet they must avail themselves of it in order to get a first hand personal knowledge of the matter on the spot.

Much grief is expressed here at the news about communal dissensions in India, so widely spread by interested agencies. Great interest was taken in the Unity Conference, by persons interested in Indian affairs.

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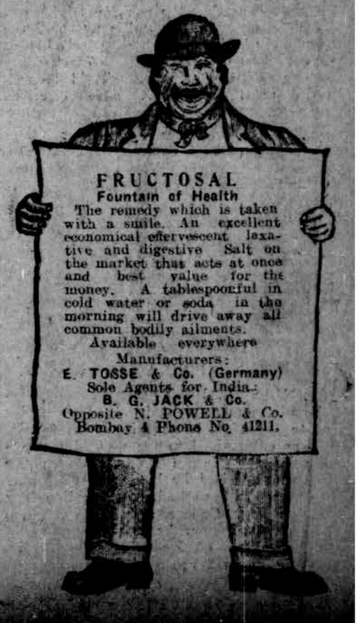

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CRIME IN THE PRESIDENCY

LAST YEAR'S POLICE ADMINISTRATION

CAPTURE OF DACOIT GANGS.

The following summary of the Police Report of the Bombay Presidency including Sind and Railways for the year 1923 is issued by the Director of Information, Bombay :—

The year 1923 was, on the whole, a successful one from the Police point of view, conditions both economic and political being generally more favourable.

The most gratifying success of the year from the Police point of view was the rounding up and destruction of the two dangerous dacoit bands—the "Miana" and "Mir Khan" gangs—in the North, and the sustained success of the Police in Gujarat in capturing and bringing to book the leading outlaws in Kaira and other districts, who had been at large for years. Details of these and other interesting cases dealt with by the Police and the Criminal Investigation Department, are given in the Annual Report for 1923 which has just been published.

The total number of cognisable and non-cognisable offences reported during the year was 130,254, an increase of 10,057 cases under all Classes compared with 1922.

Cognisable offences are those in which the Police can arrest without a warrant, and therefore include the most serious offences. In non-cognisable cases the Police cannot arrest without a warrant.

Cognisable crimes reported to the Police under the Indian Penal Code, Classes I to V,* numbered 32,566, a reduction of 1,549. The total of all cognisable crime reported to the Police, Classes I to VI,* was 39,500, a decrease of 484 cases under all Classes as compared with 1922. The figures for 1923 were the lowest during the last five years.

The very marked decrease in reported cognisable crime noticed last year was therefore, maintained in the year under report. The increase in cases under Class VI was mainly due to the large number of cases in various districts under the Public Conveyances Act and the Criminal Tribes Act.

In Kaira the number of reported cognisable crimes was the lowest on record since 1911 and was attributed to various causes :—

(1) The good monsoon of 1922; (2) the capture of important and leading outlaws and their subsequent convictions; (3) intensive road patrolling; (4) successful prosecutions of known harbourers; (5) heavy reinforcements (in the Borsad taluka) of additional police during the last quarter of the year.

The last measure was most successful in suppressing and preventing crime and the district was more peaceful and orderly than it had been for years past.

The substantial decrease on all the railways was attributed especially to the extension of the system of riveting and locking wagons. Intensive patrol, and the escorting of goods and parcel trains, also contributed to the result.

EFFECT OF RETRENCHMENT.

So far as the Presidency proper is concerned, the after-effects of the Retrenchment scheme have not, so far, been productive of any marked increase in registered cognisable crime but, according to the Inspector-General of Police, "it is a fair inference to say that the general effect of the Retrenchment has been a diminution in the number of reported offences and a feeling of insecurity in some parts owing to the Police being withdrawn."

The fall in serious crime was most marked under "thefts" including cattle thefts which dropped from 14,367 to 13,281, a decrease of 1,086. Offences under house-breaking, dacoity and receiving stolen property also decreased considerably. There was, however, an increase in robbery, a slight increase in offences against the person and in murder and attempts at murder. Offences under "receiving stolen property" dropped by 93 cases, the decrease being attributed to the successful prosecution of gang cases and receivers in the last few years.

INCIDENCE OF CRIME.

A table attached to the Report giving for 1922 the incidence of cognisable and serious crime per thousand of population for the ten Provinces of India shows that Burma with 4.15 is the most criminal province in India, and Madras with 1.15 the least criminal. Bombay (1.88) showed considerable improvement, with the result that it stood sixth instead of fourth during 1921. As regards serious crime, Bombay stands seventh as compared with fifth in 1921.

For the whole Presidency (including Sind) the increase of total reported cognisable crime under the Indian Penal Code per thousand of population was 1.797. The Sind figures were more than double those of the Presidency proper: 3.592 as compared with 1.401). The same proportion holds good with regard to total serious crime. In the Presidency proper the Bombay Suburban District continued to be the most criminal (4.998), and Ratnagiri the least criminal (.313); in Sind the corresponding districts were, Karachi Headquarters (9.795), and Thar and Parkar (1.526).

The percentage of cases excluded as false or due to mistakes of law or of fact, to cases for disposal stood at 17.60. 1,422 or 3.06 were classified as maliciously false and 373 prosecutions were undertaken during the year. Convictions were secured in 56.7 of these cases.

Concurrent with the decrease in the number of reported cases and cases for disposal there was a decrease of 1,905 in the number of undetected cases. This figure, the lowest for three years, was nearly 2,000 below the average annual figure. The percentage of undetected cases to cases disposed of was 37.29. In this connection the Inspector-General urges the expansion in the Presidency of the Criminal Investigation Department and the establishment of a detective training institution.

The percentage of cases convicted to those tried was 84.93 against 86 in the previous year under all Classes. The largest percentage of convictions was obtained in thefts and the lowest in murder, etc., the percentages being 91.22 and 72.08 respectively.

The total number of persons arrested by the Police during the year was 35,430. Inclusive of those concerned in cases pending from the previous year, the total number of persons for disposal was 42,248. Of these 865 were released without being brought to trial and 33,222 were tried during the year, of whom 20,804 were convicted, a percentage of 62.62.

The value of property stolen during the year 1923 was Rs. 21,88,000 of which Rs. 7,12,000 was recovered, a rise of over 8 per cent. as compared with the previous year, the percentages being 36.80 and 28.69. In over half of the cases in which property was stolen property was recovered.

Of the 28,804 persons convicted, 3,371 were identified as having been previously convicted and 991 were classified as habitual offenders.

ESTABLISHMENT.

The sanctioned strength of the Police in the Presidency, including Sind and Railways, was 1,069 officers and 21,871 men, the total cost being Rs. 1,25,67,000 against Rs. 1,23,36,000 in the previous year, the increase being largely accounted for by the reopening of the Police Training School at Nasik, additional Police in the Kaira District, expenditure on dacoit operations in North Gujarat, etc. The average cost per policeman increased from Rs. 517-2-7 to Rs. 526-3-6. The percentage of literate officers and men was 38.81.

*Class I.—Offences against the State, Tranquility, Safety and Justice such as those relating to Army and Navy, Coin, Stamps, Currency Notes, etc.

Class II.—Connotes serious offences against the person, i.e. murder, culpable homicide, rape, unnatural offence, kidnapping, hurt, grievous hurt, etc.

Class III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only, i.e. dacoity, robbery, mischief, house-breaking house trespass, etc.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person such as wrongful restraint, and confinement, rash act, compulsory labour.

Class V.—Minor offences against property, including theft, criminal breach of trust, cheating, receiving stolen property.

Class VI.—Offences under Special and Local Laws, against religion, etc.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING.

OLD WINE IN NEW BOTTLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Dec. 10.

The adjourned meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board which was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Council Hall, had its interest centred on Town Planning Scheme No. 3 of Bandra, which the Municipality had undertaken about four years ago, and which, though evolved from the bureaucratic brain-box, was hotly assailed by Democratic opposition.

This ill-omened venture has had a chequered career from its very inception, it was stoutly opposed by a large number of people seriously hit by it, and it has passed through many vicissitudes of intense interest to the public in general and the parties affected by it in particular.

Scheme No. 3 covers an area of about 237 acres in which a part of the Khar Gaothan is also included. In this area there are several acres of agricultural land which has for generations past been the main support of many poor Christian families. The original estimate of the Scheme was Rs. 12,73,000 and odd.

In April, 1922, the Municipality adopted the Scheme as drafted by the Town Planning Committee of the Municipality, and resolved that it should be submitted to Government. The preparation of the Scheme cost the Municipality about Rs. 21,000. In February, 1923, Government sanctioned the Scheme as drafted, appointed Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, as Arbitrator, but politely declined to provincialise the hundred feet road called "Prince's Avenue" proposed in the Scheme.

Agitation against the Scheme now grew apace, meetings were held and the Scheme was roundly criticised, full reports of the proceedings having appeared in the "Chronicle" at the time. A memorial was submitted to Government on the 26th June, 1923, praying for its abandonment. The Scheme, it was found, was too huge, and 37½ per cent. as betterment charges would practically ruin a large number of people. While this agitation was increasing, Mr. Leo Rodrigues, Solicitor, of Palli, Bandra, and Councilor of the Ward, the Christian residents of which are largely affected by the Scheme, proposed the following resolution :—

"That this Board recommends to Government the abandonment of Town Planning Scheme No. 3 of Bandra, on the owners paying the cost already incurred by the Municipality in connection with the Scheme."

This resolution which was seconded by Mr. Augustus Pereira and carried "nem con" was discussed at two meetings, one held on the 19th of September and the other on the 28th September, 1923. At the former there were 13 members present, at the latter 7. This resolution had to be forwarded to Government, but for some mysterious reason best known to the then President, Dr. P. A. Dias, it reposed in snug and cushy comfort in the musty archives of the Municipality. It was only on the 11th of June, 1924, that it was sent to Government by the present President, Mr. Ignatius De Monte. Meanwhile the ratepayers had blissfully cherished the delusion that they were at last rid of the baneful measure, but now, to their amazement and horror they find that they have to face it again, only that it now comes to them in a different garb.

The present Chairman of the Town Planning Scheme, Mr. E. W. Perry, I.C.S., moved a resolution yesterday to the effect that the resolution taken by the Municipality for the abandonment of the Scheme should be withdrawn and the modified scheme proposed by the Town Planning Committee be adopted.

It is not quite apparent as to what the modifications are to consist in, as no details were given at the Board's meeting. From what could be gathered, however, a good portion of the area originally included in the Scheme is to be dropped and other changes are to be contemplated which it is claimed would reduce the original enormous cost.

As the question was one of great importance the Board dissolved into committee to consider it thoroughly. One outstanding feature of the discussion was the very contentious point as to who was to bear the cost of Rs. 21,000 already incurred. As the discussion seemed likely to last long enough to overtake the small hours of the morning the Board at the suggestion of Mr. Parry adjourned.

It might be mentioned that the Municipality has up to now undertaken two other Town Planning Schemes. Scheme No. 1 plunged it into a dreadful ditch of a debt of Rs. 27,800 and odd. This amount had to be raised from Government and the Municipality is still paying it and is thoughtfully scratching its head as to how to pay it. Scheme No. 2 fortunately escaped without loss.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabvala of the Unemployment Bureau under the Central Labour Board writes to say that all the employments about which some kind employers had intimated to him are now filled up and it is earnestly requested that other kind employers also who desire to see some of the intelligent middle class unemployed properly placed in life will please communicate to him in the spirit of co-operation. The Bureau is run only with philanthropic end in view and does not charge anybody anything except that Rs. 3 are charged to any unemployed candidate who actually gets employment. In case he does not get it nothing is charged. In several cases even this charge is foregone. Many clerical workers have their applications still lying on the files and those kind masters who need such workers will soon write to Mr. Jhabvala at Shetye Building, Elphinstone Road, Parel, Parel, so as to relieve distress and poverty in needy cases. No unemployed should send in written application, but in case of need should see personally.

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INDORE AND ITS RULER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The most irresponsible sort of rumours that are being given currency to by a certain section of the Indian Press about Indore and the supposed intention of its popular ruler and the un-called for presumptions concerning the attitude of Lord Reading's Government towards the Indian States in general, in which this particular section of the Press has of late been indulging, appear to be in the nature of a campaign which is not only most provoking by gratuitous but is at the same time calculated to create a situation fraught with immense mischievous potentialities.

Whatever one may have to say against the sins of omission and commission perpetrated by Lord Reading's Government in India, there has been very little during these more than three years of Lord Reading's viceroyalty, except perhaps the Naba affair, to warrant us in anticipating a resurrection of the policy of Lord Curzon, much less that of Lord Dalhousie, towards the Indian States.

It is none of the intentions of the present article to compare the respective merits of the British and Indian States administrations, but all the same one should not be led to presume that the principle of "One man rule" which is the essence of the indigenous administrations in India in spite of all the possibilities of Legislative Councils and Representative Assemblies in which some of them have recently been indulging, is necessarily synonymous with tyranny and disaster or autocracy in its worst form.

The writer with all his leanings for the British system of administration notwithstanding the Bengal Regulations of 1818 and other repressive laws, cannot persuade himself to believe that the system of administration generally in operation in Indian States is such that it has got to be removed root and branch or that the task of remodelling the same on modern lines is to be given up in absolute despair.

No constitution, however democratic its principles may be supposed to be, can ever be perfect, and the idea of superlative excellence can after all be something of a moonshine.

It goes without saying that certain of the Indian States, in spite of their "One man rule" have not been lagging far behind the British provinces so far as the general efficiency of the administrative machinery and the real well-being of the ryot is concerned. Abnormalities and paradoxes are presumed to be the very essence of the Indian State administrations and the fewer such instances are detectable the stronger there must be the presumption in favour of a comparatively sound administration. Indore can honestly be proud of as few administrative anomalies as one can expect from an indigenous administration.

The writer who has been more or less in touch with the Indore State for a number of years now, can pledge his word that over and above such short-comings as are the common denominator of almost every Indian State, Indore can at least boast of a ruler who in breadth of views, generosity of disposition, independence of character, charm of manners and other attributes befitting a ruler, stands second to none among his compatriots in India. Not being endowed with a very robust constitution and being naturally of a somewhat reserved disposition and above all having an actual abhorence of the lime light, it is very seldom that one hears of the sayings and doings of His Highness the Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar, as is the case with certain lesser but more vocal luminaries of this order, but with all this his interest in the affairs of his State is much more substantial and real than is the case with many more gushing and pushing members of his fraternity.

A quiet glance at the local conditions and general prosperity of the State is enough to satisfy an on-looker as to the steady and stable advance that this State has been making during the regime of the present Maharaja. Educational, industrial and social progress during the last decade is enough to convince any unprejudiced critic of the administration, of the keen interest that His Highness' Government under his own personal guidance has been taking in them. Instances in which His Highness' own initiative in the development of the economics of the State is easily perceptible are to be found in quite a respectable degree. If the somewhat unobtrusive and cool temperament of His Highness has not permitted his name to be trumpeted abroad for the edification of the outside public, it should not be concluded that his attempts at the amelioration of his State have not borne the results that he desired. His ideas are infinitely more progressive than that of the majority of his brethren elsewhere, and it is a sufficient indication of the right spirit in the ruler that he never lost an opportunity to utilize the services of eminent specialists in matters pertaining to the welfare of the State in more than one direction. If the services of Prof. Patrick Geddes could be utilized for drawing up a scheme of town-planning, then side by side with him Rushbrook Williams and Stanley Jewons could also find enough scope for their particular activities in Indore. Not only have such big-wigs of European fame been made familiar with Indore at a cost of thousands of rupees but Indians of the calibre of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Sir Sankaran Nair have also had the satisfaction of serving the Indore Durbar whenever their particular qualifications were required to help the administration. Not only this, every attempt been made to utilize the services of the best outsiders both European and Indian who were available, but the economic and industrial progress of the State and the stability of tenure found no difficulty whatever in enticing foreign capital and enterprize to a very appreciable extent. A shrewd business man of the calibre of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. and his still shrewder son Sir Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy found it quite profitable to invest their money in this state and it can rightly be presumed that they have not been sorry for having done so. Other outside magnates, particularly the plutocracy of Bombay have all the time during the last twelve years been anxious to create connections with Indore and that too to an extent unknown to any other State in India. The writer can give a number of other instances justifying his assertions, but refrains from doing so, as he fears that any attempt in that direction may make this article too lengthy. All this progress is essentially due to the soundness of the administration and to the perfect confidence in the *bona fides* of the ruler and the stability of the tenure which his very presence at the helm of affairs has guaranteed.

Direct and indirect taxation is at its lowest and there have been number of instances in which after being apprised of the actual facts, His Highness the Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar has put his foot down on certain measures recommended by his Government on the sole ground that such measures might weigh heavily on his subjects. All such enterprises whether local or foreign, as are not conceived purely with a view to exploit the resources of the State at the expense of the poor *ryot*, have been promptly encouraged.

The educational side of the State activities is an example not only to other Indian States but to British India as well. Male and above all female side of the education has made tremendous progress during the *regime* of the present ruler and not being content with almost free education that is being given all through the State in primary, secondary and higher branches the idea of starting a first class university is also under consideration. An elaborate system of scholarships, particularly for the benefit of the comparatively neglected sections of the State subjects, has been brought into force and it is a matter of genuine satisfaction to note that an application for scholarship to His Highness personally has hardly been refused. Holkar studentship holders do not only abound in Indore but have found their way to remoter parts like Bombay and Aligarh in India and even to Europe and America. In short education has all along been on the progress and steps have been taken during the last decade to make it as much popular among the masses as possible. The educational aristocracy centred so far in a certain section of the community is being enlarged considerably and the more neglected and backward of the classes are being given every encouragement to take advantage of the general policy of expansion personally advocated by H. H. It is not intended to show that everything is milk and honey in the Indore educational policy, but notwithstanding certain palpable defects much has been done in pushing it in exactly the right direction under the guidance of officials who not only are keen educationists themselves, but in pursuance of a policy which is sincerely interested in advancing the cause of education in an absolutely catholic spirit.

So far it has been the aim of the writer to dwell on the general aspect of the administration during the present *regime*. But a good deal can be said about the personality of His Highness Maharaja Tukojirao Holkar and its influence on Indore affairs, as it is to be borne in mind that the general atmosphere of peace and prosperity prevailing in Indore is essentially a reflection of the character and mentality of the ruler. All that has been said above bears the hall-mark of His Highness' psychology and the very lively interest that he has been taking in almost every branch of social economic and educational movement in his dominions.

Generosity of disposition which is traditionally associated with an oriental potentate and which, alas! is a dying attribute in the present utilitarian age is one of the most outstanding features of Maharaja Tukojirao's character. Generosity and charity know no colour or creed and if His Highness is essentially catholic in his views so far as the exercise of these noble functions are concerned, he is only in the company of those of his compatriots of dead and bygone days who have immortalized their memories in the annals of more than one Indian State. The chief characteristic of His Highness lies in the fact that he never allows his high position as a ruler of a first class State in India to be compromised in a manner not exactly in keeping with his status and if there are fewer instances in which he is seen check by jowl with the elements having a somewhat superior notion of their importance, it is essentially due to his anxiety to maintain his dignity and position as a ruler whose relations with the supreme Government are regulated by treaties of "Peace and amity" rather than political subordination or other such inferior rights. But with all this, none can cite a single instance where in scrupulously sticking to his proper and legitimate position in life, he has knowingly or unknowingly diverted by a hair's breadth from charming manners and cultured taste as are essentially his own. If Maharaja Tukojirao is not a *persona grata* with a certain section of people in India, it is not because he has any perceptible dislike for them, but that he does not believe in rather aggressive and politically regulated friendships.

It is needless, in face of all that has been said above and which can be verified by any impartial critic, to say that during His Highness the Maharaja Tukojirao's regime Indore has attained a position among Indian States which is distinctly its known and the progress and prosperity everywhere in the dominions reflect well not only on the distinguished ruler's sense of justice and fair play but also on the administration.—Yours, etc.,

Dec. 8. W. B.

BERAR LETTER.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

(From our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 5.

This week the weather is free from clouds. The rainy weather in the last fortnight has to a certain extent damaged the cotton-crops, and has told upon the arrival of cotton-carts at the several markets. This is apparent from the fact that although the expectation of cotton-crops were very high this year, the total arrival of cotton-carts in Berar upto 22nd September is only 52,980, compared with the last year's total of 66,239. This year Khamgaon is taking the lead in cotton-business, and Yeotmal has beaten even Amraoti by 1000 carts. The price of cotton per khandi has fallen from Rs. 175 to Rs. 153, and whatever be the calculations of the cotton-dealer, the average agriculturist has been hard put to it owing to this fall, and when one takes into consideration the fact that this time last year, the ruling price was swinging between Rs. 230 and 200 per khandi, the lot of the agriculturist in Berar, who has had to spend lavish amounts in minor operations, will appear far from enviable.

PLAGUE AND CATTLE-DISEASE.

The agriculturist has also to combat another calamity in the form of the plague which has been raging in all the districts of Berar, except perhaps in Buldana. A large number of cattle, especially the milch buffalo have been carried away by small-pox and rinderpest. The disease on cattle is more rampant in the Yeotmal district.

THE SETTING SUN!

The departing Governor Sir Frank Sly is holding the divisional darbar at Amraoti on 13th inst. and a move has been set on foot by some Municipalities at Amraoti to present his Excellency with an address on behalf of the Municipality, although it is doubtful whether the proposal will meet with the approval of the Municipal members. His Excellency's valedictorial utterances at Jubbulpur have aroused a wave of righteous indignation thoroughout the province, and the "sweet reasonables" at Amraoti and Akola will do well, if they shrewdly refrain from offering H. E. one more opportunity of castigating the voters in Berar!

WILL SIR FRANK HOLD A COUNCIL MEETING?

The muteness of the C. P. Government in connection with the holding of a council meeting has been partially broken by their abrupt announcement, in the latest Gazette, of their intention to move a Bill named, "the C. P. President's Salary Bill" No date has been fixed for the convening of the Council Session! The Bill proposes to fix the elected President's salary at the rate of Rs. 10,000 per annum. Will H. E. Sir Frank hold a meeting, or leave the legacy of the present dead-lock to his successor Sir Motagu Butler? Speculations are rife as to the selection of the next 'elected' president, and the chances of an ex-minister are tolerably good, if he ingratiates himself into the favour of the majority.

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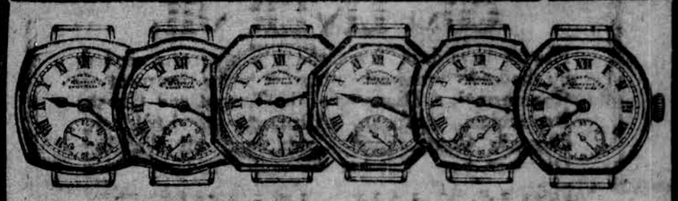

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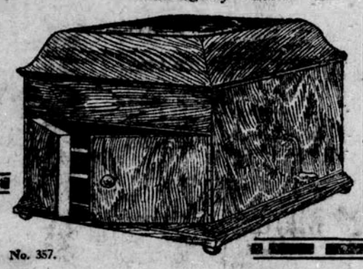

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LOYALISTS AND GURUDWARAS.

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

A deputation of some 88 members of the Provincial Sikh Sudhor Committee of Amritsar waited upon His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab to-day at Government House and presented an address. The deputation consisted of representatives of most of the districts in the Punjab and included many Indian officers of distinction, retired civil officers, pleaders and members of large land owning families. In their address they stated that their sole object was to secure a suitable legislation which would guarantee to the Sikhs the control of their Gurdwaras and the management of their endowments for purely religious purposes.

"Our declared programme for working constitutionally for a liberal Gurudwara Bill," they said, "is to unite the best among the Sikhs on a common platform. We entertain no personal ill-will against our Akali brethren. In fact, we appreciate some of their achievements in the past and subscribe to their idea of religious reformation, but we deeply deplore their unfortunate defiance of law over more or less political issues which is discrediting and harming our community, which has alienated the sympathies of responsible non-Sikh friends of the Sikhs and which has estranged the Khalsa from Government."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Replying to the address, Sir Malcolm Hailey justified the formation of an organisation with men of reasoned views who were anxious to preserve the reputation of their community and who were not afraid to proclaim their destestation of the dangerous and destructive methods pursued by a certain section of the Sikhs. "We have not encouraged," said His Excellency one section of a community in an agitation injurious to the interests of another. Your aim is the reform of the Gurdwaras. Your critics admit no other objective. Surely, we are entitled to support those whose declared policy is to seek that objective by lawful and reasonable methods. We found the whole community troubled and distraught. We saw that one section was seeking a remedy by the normal and civilized course of legislation. We instructed our officers to use their influence to help that section. I urge you in the interests of your own community not to relax your efforts. If and when a Gurdwara bill comes forward we shall consult you fully before giving our support to it for that is your due but you will realise that the matter cannot end with the passing of an Act. A new law must be put into operation and men of reason and experience of affairs will be required on the committee of management.

Concluding, Sir Malcolm advised the members of the deputation to press forward without faltering for the interests at stake were great. It was no less than the reputation, honour and vitality of a community distinguished by fine traditions in the past and great hope for the future.

BOMBAY COUNCIL AND GOVT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to the address of the District Local Board Karachi, His Excellency the Governor is reported to have stated that the Government of Bombay would have given greater financial assistance to Local Boards if the Bombay Legislative Council had not thrown out the extension of the Court Fees Act. As a matter of fact he is reported to have said that the Bombay Government would have been able to give one lakh more to each of the Local Boards if this Act had not been thrown out. This is not a correct statement of facts. The Legislative Council threw out the Court Fees Act in order to check the wanton extravagance of Government and not with a view to cripple Government or to reduce its ability to render financial assistance to Local Bodies. That the Council was right in its attitude is clear from the fact that as a result of this Government accepted a general cut of fifteen lacs of rupees. Had Government agreed to spend this additional income from the levy of Court Fees at enhanced rates on nation-building activities only the Council would have passed the Court Fees Act almost unanimously. Even now if Government were to place before the Legislative Council proposals for the levy of additional taxation, the proceeds of which will be ear-marked for the spread of primary education or the enforcement of prohibition of liquor and increasing wages, the Council would be in a better vote in favour of it. The representatives of the people are in the Council to check the extravagance of Government, but not to hamper such of its activities as promote the welfare of the masses and judged by this standard they have discharged their duty in a proper manner.—Yours etc.,

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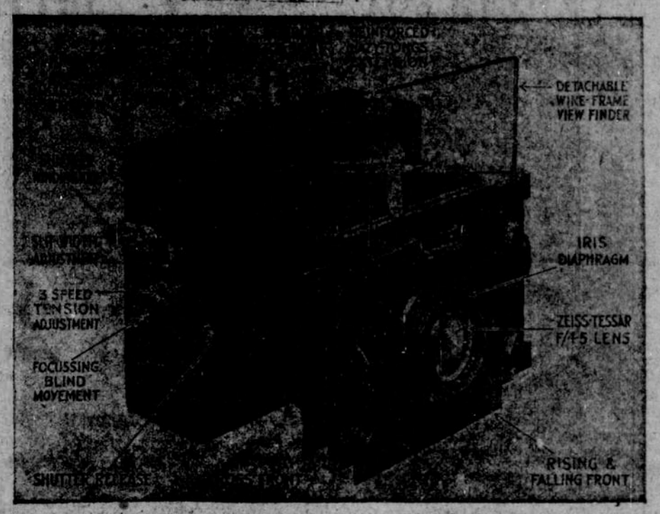

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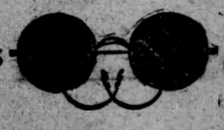

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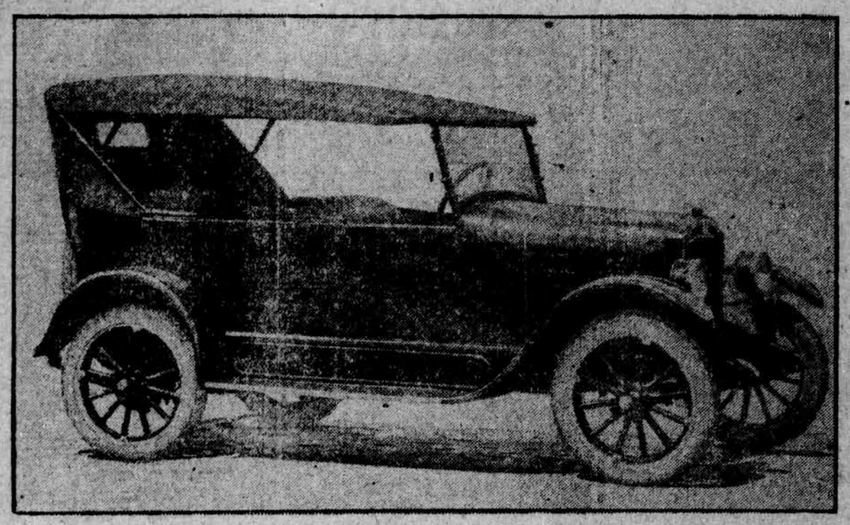

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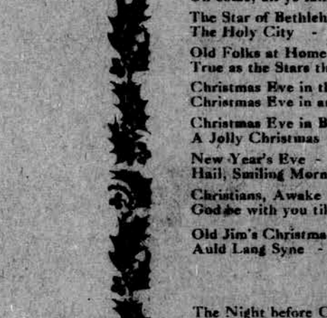

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